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Big British Loan to China; Chile Elects Friend of U. S.; Ship Repair Strike Off

The World's Day—February 2, 1942

Loans to China: £50,000,000 From Britain

A British loan of 50,000,000 pounds to China for war purposes was announced by the ForeignOffice in London.

President Roosevelt asked Congress to approve a $500,000,000 loan to China.

Americas: Dr. Rios Elected in Chile

Chile elected a new President, Juan Antonio Rios, who favors full cooperation with the United States; he defeated Gen. Carlos Ibanez Del Campo, candidate supported by pro-Axis groups. [Page 8.]

Axis agents, expelled from Brazil, are entering Argentina through the border Province of Misiones, Juan Antonio Solari, member of a Congressional committee investigating anti-Argentine activities, declared at Buenos Aires. Señor Solari urged the Government to control the influx of German and Italian aliens.

Uruguay is prepared to recognize Russia as a non-belligerent, thereby permitting the Soviets unlimited use of Uruguayan ports should any unit of Russia's Navy cross the Atlantic, Foreign Min'ster Alberto Guani told the press.

New England: Ship Repairers Postpone Strike

Ship repair workers at East Boston yards of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation postponed a strike pending personal intervention by Governor Saltonstall. [Page 2.]

All Massachusetts cars on the road after midnight tonight must bear the new Federal automobile use tax stamp. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts legislators prorogued after granting wartime powers to Governor Saltonstall and voting $7,000,000 for emergency spending. [Page 2.]

Civilian Defense literature is planned for all public libraries in New England following mass requests for such pamphlets. [Page 5.]

Washington: U. S. Plane Goal Assured

Production of 185,000 planes by the United States during 1942 and 1943, the goal set by President Roosevelt, will be fulfilled, a special committee assured Congress. [Page. 1.]

Plans for political campaigns to win the 1942 Congressional elections were outlined by both Democratic and Republican party leaders. [Page 8.]

The Senate passed the $26,495,265,474 naval appropriations bill on a voice vote and returned it to the House for action on amendments.

Re-checking and re-registering the 1,100,000 German, Japanese and Italian aliens in the United States to assure every precaution against espionage and sabotage was begun by the Justice Department. [Page 8.]

Civilian employment in the executive branch of the Federal Government increased almost 9 per cent during the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1941; official figures listed the increase from 1,370,110 to 1,487,925.

Leon Henderson's nomination by President Roosevelt to be Federal Price Administrator was sent to the Senate; he has been Acting Administrator.

Secretary of State Hull said the United States had signed a lend-lease agreement with the Republic of El Salvador. The amount involved was not announced by Mr. Hull, but informed sources estimated it at $1,100,000. Mr. Hull also disclosed that negotiations for a lend-lease agreement with Ecuador were near completion.

The War: British Lose More Libyan Ground

Africa: Further British retreat in Libya was announced by the British Middle East Command, which stated that Axis forces "in considerable strength" had pushed forward to a point about 100 miles beyond Bengasi. [Page 6.]

Russia: A 55-mile Russian advance in the Ukraine south of Kharkov, was reported by Moscow. [Page 6.]

Burma: British Imperial forces, after withdrawing from Moulmein, were attempting to defend the line of the Salween River in an effort to keep the invading Japanese from Rangoon, key port for the Burma Road, 150 miles away.

Dutch East Indies: Widespread Japanese attacks on Dutch islands from Sumatra to Amboina were reported over the week end.

China: Chungking reported the suicide of Gen. Korechika Anami, commanding the defeated Japanese troops at Changsha.

Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring has been in Italy since Jan. 21 and has talked for several hours with Premier Mussolini, it was announced officially. The announcement said he was in Rome, except for three days, from Jan. 30 until today, where he was inspecting units of the German Air Force in Southern Italy.

Egypt: Cabinet Submits Resignations

Egypt's Cabinet, headed by Prime Minister Hussein Sirry Pasha, submitted its resignation to King Farouk, as the aftermath of student demonstrations against the cabinet.

National: Axis Diplomats Reach New York

Sixty Axis diplomatic officials arrived in New York via ship from South America; State Department officials said the diplomats and their families would be taken to White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., to await an exchange of Americans now held in Germany and Italy.

Japanese aliens on Terminal Island at San Pedro, Calif., were taken into custody by Federal, city and county officers and are being held at the immigration station onthe island, a naval and shipbuilding center, pending hearings before enemy alien boards.

Fund Rises to $4,769,546

The Greater Boston United War Fund climbed to $4,769,546 over the week end, or to 62.8 per cent of the goal of $7,600,000, according to returns announced this noon as the campaign entered its second full week, and audited returns were made known at the Boston City Club luncheon.

More than 700 volunteer campaigners gathered for this, their fourth "Dutch Treat" report luncheon. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, the principal speaker, was General Chairman of the 1938 Community Fund drive, so spoke with a wealth of knowledge and authority on his subject.

Meantime, Maynard Hutchinson, General Chairman of this year's United Fund, had high praise for four young service men who spent nearly every waking hour of their week-end leave traveling from house to house in the Mission Hill district of Roxbury, soliciting funds under Dr. James G. Mullin, in charge of that area.

This morning, the men were all back at their posts of duty, their sacrifice of precious liberty after a hard week's work perhaps best summed up in the words of one: "Because the USO is the best friend a sailor ever had. They've done a lot for me, and I'm going to do all I can to show my appreciation." He added that he had had a lot of fun at the recreation centers and dances conducted by the local Soldiers and Sailors Committee.

Drive picture and list of contributors: Page 2.

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FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER — TONIGHT

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Boston Budget Cut $800,000 Under 1941

But contemplated pay increases may reduce saving or wipe it out entirely.

A 1942 Boston City Budget, with an $800,000 reduction from last year's actual expenditures, was sent to the City Council today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

The reduction, which results mainly from curtailment of WPA activities and reduction in relief rolls, may be made smaller, or wiped out entirely, by a special order later this year providing pay increases for City employees, the Mayor stated.

The Mayor's budget provides allowances for City and County departments of $44,160,650 as compared with estimated actual expenditures in 1941 of $44,939,864. City allowances, which totaled about $38,500,000, show a reduction of about $900,000 from last year's expenditures; County allowances, which reach approximately $3,750,000, show an increase of $107,000 above last year's actual expenditures.

Extent of Rises Unknown

Whether the contemplated pay increase will apply only to lowest paid employees as hinted in the Mayor's inaugural message, or to high-salaried employees, has not yet been determined. The extent of the increased expenditure is, therefore, unknown. Competent experts today estimated, however, that if the city provides salary raises for City and County employees on the same scale that the Commonwealth is adopting, an additional $1,503,000 would be required.

This expenditure amounts to about $1.25 in the Hub's $40 tax rate.

In addition to that, similar pay increases in the school system, which has a separate budget, would add another estimated $330,000 to the taxpayers' burden.

Declining any comment on tax rate prospects, Mayor Tobin nevertheless forecast a substantial reduction in the City's debt because all capital expenditures except war necessities are being suspended. He also anticipated the lowest amount of borrowing for current relief expenses of any year since this borrowing practice was started in the depths of the depression.

The Mayor's budget included a new item which has never before appeared in a Boston City budget.

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Fishing Craft Owners Meet To Act on Labor Board Demand

Fishing vessel owners, whose trawlers and draggers have been tied up nearly a month by a dispute over war risk insurance for fishermen, are meeting at the Boston Fish Pier today to consider the demand of William H. Davis, chairman of the National War Labor Board, for immediate and unconditional acceptance of a truce pending arbitration. The case is looked upon as a test of the authority of the Board.

The immediate issue is who shall pay for $5,000 war risk insurance policies for each of the crew of fishing vessels. But in the background is the proposed new agreement for the year starting March 16, which will supersede the agreement that expires March 15. The proposed agreement asks $10,000 war risk insurance policies and many other changes.

When the National War Labor Board—recently established by President Roosevelt to effect final settlement of labor disputes—was given the fisheries dispute, Chairman Davis telegraphed both sides a request to resume operations, pending a decision, and also requested that the insurance be put on by the vessel owners until the issue was decided.

Representatives of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, replied immediately that they would return to work pending the Board's decision, and that they would be willing to sign an agreement of no work stoppage for the duration of the war. This telegram brought another one from the Board complimenting the Union on its co-operative attitude.

Owners of the vessels made their acceptance of the truce subject to several conditions, according to Chairman Davis, who termed their reply "wholly unacceptable," and wired the owners that "I am now again and finally asking you . . . to comply . . . and to resume operations at once."

While dispatches from Washington indicated that the Board personnel refused to discuss steps which might be taken in event the operators of the fishing vessels failed to comply, the case was looked upon in labor circles as the first test of the Board's power to enforce its rulings. The Board pointed out that the sole issue is the question of who shall pay the cost of the insurance. First hearing on the case is scheduled for Wednesday in Washington.

About 3,200 fishermen and shore workers are involved in the dispute. The trawlers and draggers operate along the Atlantic seaboard from Boston to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

U. S. Units Hammer Japanese Bases; MacArthur Smashes Major Drive by Foe; Pressure Against Singapore Increases

Serb 'invisible' units smash at Germans then disappear into mountain bases.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 2—Serbian "irregulars" are frustrating Nazi tanks, airplanes, and infantry by a brilliant exposition of hit-and-run tactics, according to sources here which are in close touch with this "invisible" Yugoslav battlefront.

The main scene of their operations is the southwestern region of Serbia where series of valleys run like imprints of fingers from a giant hand pressed across mountain ranges. From each side of these run little steep-sided valleys and gorges where are tucked away self-supporting villages and in these troops of Gen. Draja Mihailovitch can be quartered as occasion demands.

Thus it is that Yugoslavia fights on. Billeting and feeding men in these fastnesses is relatively simple because the troops are accustomed to simple living and the mountain community puts all it has at their disposal. But maintenance of ammunition supplies represent a difficult problem.

Three Reasons for Success

The fact that it has been solved as well as it has so far is attributed to three main reasons. They are:

1. General Mihailovitch's units repeatedly have raided the Nazis with success depriving them of equipment of all kinds.
2. Since large numbers of these Yugoslav troops are part of the Regular Army and not civilians, like the patriot guerrillas of Russia, they were able to take some supplies of ammunition into safe hiding places when they retreated to the mountains.
3. An old Yugoslav custom of having a gun about the premises meant that there was a certain reserve of weapons and ammunition even if some of them are more remarkable for antiquity than for precision.

General Mihallovitch's tactical policy has been to avoid pitched battles with the Germans rich in ammuntion and using all the latest fighting methods, to strike only at weak points, and to elude superior

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Associated Press

Reinforcements for Singapore

Allied defenders of Singapore, under Lieut. Gen. A. E. Percival, say they will hold out against the besieging Japanese until more reinforcements like those shown above landing from a troop ship at the vital Far Eastern base can come to their aid. These troops arrived at Singapore some time ago.

Goal of 185,000 Planes by '43 Assured, House Study Shows

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Tough as is the United States airplane production goal of 185,000 planes by the end of 1943, it will be "met and fulfilled," a special aviation study group of the House Military Affairs Committee reported today.

The report, more optimistic in outlook than the Senate's Truman Committee findings, was issued simultaneously with a Navy Department disclosure of plans for "the greatest aviation training program in naval history," including the commandeering of four large universities as ground schools for 30,000 pilots to be turned out each year. Names of the four universities to be leased for the duration of the war were not announced.

From the office of the new Civil Air Patrol meanwhile came announcement that 90,000 civilian pilots and student fliers, both men and women, are needed to take over local patrol duties, courier flights and plane ferry service for the armed forces, releasing Army and Navy fliers for active war service.

Chief predictions of the House Aviation Investigating Committee were these:

Air Schedules to Be Met

American "ingenuity and industry" will meet the ambitious production schedules set by the War and Navy Departments.

By spring, 83 aviation training schools will be in operation and by the end of June, an annual training rate of 30,000 pilots will be reached.

Heavy bombers produced in the United States "lead the world," and when the Army's newest pursuit plane, the P-47, is in full production, this country will "doubtless have the edge for the first time

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Naval successes in Pacific seen designed to open supply routes to hard-pressed Allied forces in Far East—Nipponese push on in Burma and extend far-flung battle front.

By The Christian Science Monitor's War Editor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Recovery of striking power by the United Nations in Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's sudden descent with naval and air units upon Japanase island bases in the southern Pacific is clearly intended to open up supply lines from west coast American ports to the hard pressed forces that are in immediate need of all possible reinforcement.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines has repulsed renewed Japanese attacks following the brilliant feat of his gunners yesterday in breaking up Japanese concentrations for an attack on Corregidor, but he is "contained" by greatly superior forces.

So too are Lieut.-Gen. A. E. Percival's 60,000 or so Imperial British troops on Singapore Island, defending the 35-mile front against continually reinforced Japanese, where, even though some of the great coastal guns are said to have been swung around landwards, the enemy is too near for the great naval base to be used.

Another point urgently needing reinforcement is Burma, where the British Imperial forces, set to defend Rangoon and the entry to China's only great supply line via the Burma road, have had to yield Moulmein 150 miles away and are now trying to make a stand at the Salween River.

A convoy of men and supplies did push through from Britain to some unspecified point over the week end and General Percival stated that reinforcements had already reached him, but considerably more reinforcements, both from Britain and America, will be needed.

While the Japanese can "contain" these three forces they are actively pushing their attacks against the archipelago of islands stretching across the north of Australia, occupying, it is said, Pontianak, important trading center of western Dutch Borneo, landing at Amboina Island, a Dutch naval base 650 miles north of Darwin, Australia, and at Netherlands Timor, only 310 miles from the Australian coast. Besides these main engagements, the Japanese were also pushing their attacks at large numbers of minor points—at Rabaul, in Australian New Britain, where they were meeting with stiff resistance, at Minahassa on the Celebes, where the Dutch also were offering determined resistance, at Bangka, off the Sumatra coast, and other points at which serviceable airfields or bases are, or could be, maintained by the Allies.

U. S. Fleet Action:

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—The United States Navy, beginning the great and all-important tasks of destroying Japanese naval power throughout the Western Pacific and of preserving supply lines to the Netherlands East Indies, has loosed a hurricane of shells, torpedoes and bombs on six enemy mandated or occupied islands in the first sea action against Japanese territory.

Emerging from the isolation which followed the devastating Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, sea and air units of the Main Pacific Fleet seriously damaged shore establishments, aircraft and a large number of auxiliary ships in the

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

The Philippines:

The text of the United States War Department's communiqué based on reports on the latest events is as follows:

"During the past 24 hours the enemy attacked on the right and the left of our troops in Bataan. These attacks were repulsed with heavy Japanese losses. This action was a continuance of the fighting which has been in progress during the past few days.

"Attacks were launched on the east and west sectors by the 16th and 65th Japanese divisions, under command of Lieutenant General Nara. These assaults were coordinated and timed to take place simultaneously. Headlong thrusts were made on the west coast, aimed at what the enemy mistakenly thought to be our flank and rear.

"Picked groups known as Tatori executed simultaneous attacks at several points along the west coast line, like the fingers of a clawing hand. Captured aerial map showed the Japanese plan and the urgent character of the mission. There was savage fighting in the underbrush.

"Our infantry, supported by artillery and mortar fire, forced the invaders back to the coast. Those who attempted flight by sea were drowned. The others were destroyed or captured.

"In the east sector, the Japanese 65th Division attempted a frontal attack and an envelopment in the Pilar area. The frontal attack was made by the 142nd Japanese infantry. A simultaneous attempt at envelopment was made by the Japanese 141st and 122nd regiments of infantry. The frontal attack was stopped by our artillery fire before it got well under way. The envelopment was repulsed with heavy losses to the Japanese.

"With reference to the fighting on the west coast, General MacArthur said:

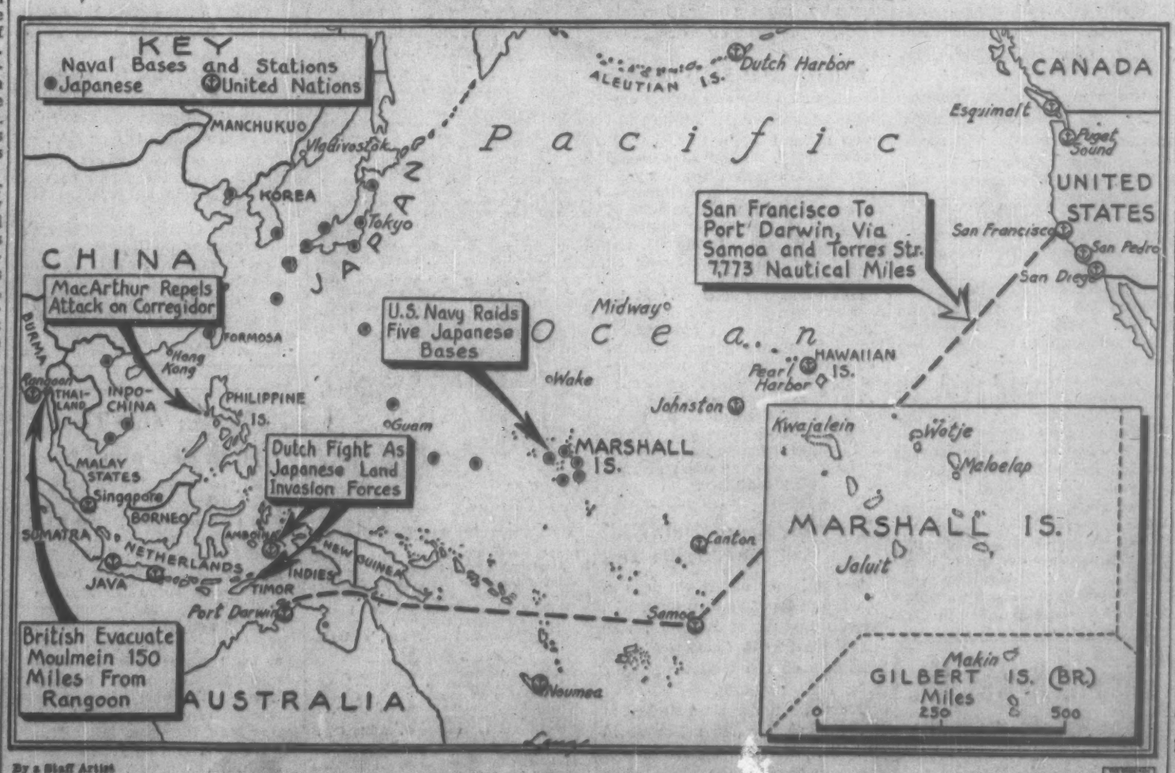
"'All enemy thrusts on the west coast have now been completely mastered. The enemy troops employed in this desperate venture were his best. They were shock units especially trained and selected. They have now been entirely destroyed. They resisted with the courage which is characteristic of Japanese troops but at the end were glad to surrender. They are being treated with the respect and consideration which their gallantry so well merits.'"

Meanwhile the War Department had announced that General Mac-

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Pictures of how United States forces prepared to meet Japanese invasion of Philippines: Page 3.

Southwestern Pacific War Theater



By a Staff Artist

Where Struggle Is Raging Over Wide Area of Sea and Land

Comprehensive view of the Southwestern Pacific war area where enterprising offensive action by United States naval forces against Japanese bases in the Marshall Islands and a stone wall defense by Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines have partially offset Allied withdrawals at Singapore and Moulmein. The Dutch also have engaged the Japanese at several islands in the Archipelago.

Saltonstall Viewed as Safe for Re-election If He Chooses to Run for Third Term

Sharp Cut in Non-Essentials Is Proposed by Saltonstall

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall shortly will order sharp curtailment of non-essential activities of State departments to help build up the $7,000,000 emergency fund the special session of the Legislature authorized him to spend for wartime measures.

This was learned today as Massachusetts legislators returned to their normal activities after prorogation on Saturday of the special session at which they conferred upon the Governor vast war powers, far beyond those ever given to a previous Bay State Chief Executive.

Exercising authority given to him to expend a $7,000,000 war fund, the Governor today will confer with Angier L. Goodwin, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, regarding ways to establish this fund.

Acceding to the Governor's request that the special session be short and restricted to his own program, the Legislature prorogued at 7:47 p. m. Saturday, thus completing the important conclave in six days. Unless another special session is necessary before the end of the year, the Legislature will not convene again until Jan. 6, the official opening date of the 1943 regular session.

Only one plank in the Governor's war-time legislative program was smashed. The legislators refused his request that local housing authorities be given vastly greater powers to construct defense housing, through which, under certain conditions, these authorities would be permitted to build defense housing in communities within a 20-mile radius of their own municipality.

Two Departures

Only twice did the Legislature stray off the gubernatorial program. The first instance was the adoption of an order directing Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, to confer with Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, on interpretation of the meal tax law and to issue rules carrying out the intent of the Legislature.

Legislators asserted the Commissioner contravened this intent by forcing persons paying several meal checks totaling $1 or more to pay the meal tax although no single check amounts to $1 or more. In several other interpretations it was charged the Commissioner has gone beyond the legislative intent.

The other instance where the Legislature strayed away from the Governor's program came in its passage of a resolve setting an eight-member legislative committee to study the estimated loss of revenue from decreased use of automobiles.

May Be Rescinded

The War Powers bill, approved by the Legislature with only a few modifying amendments, gives the Governor virtually absolute power over labor, industry, communications, utilities and meetings. Governor Saltonstall has expressed the hope that he will never have to use the powers.

The most important legislative revision was an amendment under which the extraordinary powers may be rescinded by the Legislature on a majority vote at any time.

Of the $7,000,000 emergency appropriation fund voted by the Legislature at the Governor's request, $5,000,000 constitutes a "war chest" to be spent by the Governor as the need arises. The other $2,000,000 will finance salary increases to State employees.

To State workers receiving less than $1,500 will be given flat increases of $150, while those receiving between $1,500 and $2,500 will get $100, a slightly different program than that proposed by the Governor. Similar increases were voted for county employees to be financed by the respective counties.

The emergency fund is to be financed without the $2,500,000 bond issue the Governor originally thought necessary. Instead legislative treasury tappers found a total of $9,000,000 in available cash. The Governor will be allowed to spend $7,000,000. If the other $2,000,000 is needed to meet war costs he must summon the Legislature back into session.

On several occasions the Democratic minority sought to restrict the Governor's war authority but the Republican majority beat down their every attempt.

Measures Adopted

The following measures, requested by the Governor either in his 15-plank war-time program or in later special messages, were also adopted to:

1. Set up a $1,000,000 revolving fund for State-wide participation in the surplus commodities food stamp system. This money is outside the $7,000,000 emergency fund and will be raised through a bond issue.

2. Establish heavy penalties for stealing of rationed property or stealing any property during a blackout.

3. Abolish the Massachusetts Emergency Commission and transfer its powers and duties to the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

4. Authorize temporary re-employment of over-age former State and municipal workers to overcome labor shortage.

5. Authorize State and its political subdivisions to deduct sums from pay of employees volunteering to purchase defense bonds.

6. Permit communities to invest in defense bonds.

7. Halt non-defense highway spending.

8. Change the name of the Massachusetts Nautical School to the Massachusetts Maritime Academy.

9. Protect local water supplies.

10. Provide war allowances up to $50 a month for dependents of men in the armed services.

11. Make the Massachusetts daylight saving law conform to the Federal plan.

12. Grant the Federal Government the right to take over land in South Boston and West Roxbury.

Robert J. Keller

Labor Backs Greater Boston United War Fund

Taken in the Boston market district, the picture shows William G. Bordun, President of Local 11, Congress of Industrial Organizations, United Packinghouse Workers of America, handing the Local's check for $100 to E. M. Neilson, Division Chairman of the Greater Boston United War Fund. Left to right: Sidney Schwartz, Secretary of Local 11; Mr. Neilson; Anthony Spignese, Treasurer of the Local; Mr. Bordun, and Abe Wise, Chairman of the Local's Executive Board.

Birth Control Petitions Face Board Inquiry

The Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission today ruled that 3,000 citizens who solicited signatures for an initiative petition on behalf of birth control legislation must submit to questioning regarding their method of gaining signatures.

The questioning will be conducted by mail. Some 45,000 signatures were originally obtained on the initiative petition, which, if valid, would place before Massachusetts voters this November the highly controversial question of whether or not birth control information should be legally disseminated.

Action of the Ballot Law Commission came at a public hearing today on the protest of William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, against the legality of signatures on the petition.

When it developed that to attack the validity of the papers, it might be necessary to summon hundreds of persons to testify, Joseph A. Conway, Chairman of the Commission, suggested that the voters be queried by mail under penalties of perjury.

Questionnaires will be sent to the 3,000 solicitors who previously signed jurats that the signatures on the papers were obtained in their presence.

Frank B. Wallis, counsel for the Masachusetts Mothers Health Council, which sponsored the initiative petition, and former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, representing Cardinal O'Connell, agreed to the Conway plan and will jointly finance the project.

They were authorized by the Commission to draft the questionnaire and an accompanying letter.

New United War Fund Gifts Of $100 Up Received to Date

The Greater Boston United War Fund today acknowledged these contributions of $100 or more received from individuals and organizations:

By Individuals

$12,000—Anonymous.
$4,165—Miss Maud E. Appleton.
$2,500—Anonymous (3).
$2,500—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hopkinson.
$2,300—Anonymous (2); Miss Charlotte Peirce.
$2,256—The Christian Science Committee, additional (total to date $4,105).
$2,000—"W. K. R."
$1,750—Anonymous.
$1,650—Leo S. Jolles.
$1,500—Mr. and Mrs. Christian A. Herter.
$1,400—The Rev. George L. Paine.
$1,350—Anonymous.
$1,100—Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Parker.
$1,000—Anonymous (4); Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Beebe.
$750—Mrs. Ferdinand Strauss.
$700—Henry Lyman, Jr.
$600—Dr. E. Stanley Abbot.
$550—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Eiseman; Edward R. Peirce.
$500—Miss Eleanora D. Adams; Elisha Atkins; Miss Amy W. Cabot; Mrs. William N. Goodnow; Mr. and Mrs. William Niedner; Miss Julia C. Prendergast; Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Rockwood; Harry C. Thayer.
$450—Dr. Paul Gustafson.
$425—Mr. and Mrs. Abram Berkowitz.
$400—Miss Katharine F. Adams; Harry I. Cook; Miss Harriet A. Robeson.
$365—Dr. and Mrs. George O. Clark.
$350—Dr. and Mrs. William B. Breed; Abraham L. Gordon; Mr. and Mrs. John I. Wylde.
$300—Dr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Allen; Thomas H. Gray, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Lyman, Jr.; Mrs. Charles Peabody; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Soliday; Judge and Mrs. Robert Walcott.
$275—Dr. and Mrs. Benj. F. Sieve.
$250—Mrs. J. A. Lowell Blake; Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Bosson; Mrs. William H. Brown; Dr. and Mrs. Abraham Colmes; Joseph P. Draper, additional (total to date $500); Mrs. Joseph P. Draper; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Hayden; Mr. and Mrs. Richard R. Higgins; Merton E. Ober; Mrs. Merchant E. Philbrick.
$225—Miss Alice Falvey; Mr. and Mrs. Sydney M. Harrison; Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Wheatland.
$200—Mr. and Mrs. John Bishop; Mrs. Herbert W. Blanchard; Miss Muriel Crocker; Dr. and Mrs. Maurice Fremont-Smith; Albert F. Gordon; Miss Helen Guild; Mrs. Wilder H. Haines; Charles M. Hooke; J. Arnold Lowell, Jr.; Mrs. William R. Mercer; Dr. Robert H. Morris; the Rev. Charles E. Park; John Parkinson; Mrs. Henry Parkman, Jr.; Miss Annie Penfield; Mr. and Mrs. Burt W. Rankin; Mr. and Mrs. John B. Reid; Mrs. Theodore W. Richards; Nat Sharaf; Mr. and Mrs. Eveleth Reed Todd; Miss Harriet E. Walworth; Dr. and Mrs. Paul D. White.
$187—Edward B. Lunn.
$180—Harry and Jack Marshard.
$175—Miss Susan L. Ball; Dr. David D. Berlin; Mr. and Mrs. John Druker.
$160—Abner Morse.
$160—Mr. and Mrs. William T. King; the Rev. and Mrs. Palfrey Perkins.
$150—Miss Edith Banks; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Bayley; Mr. and Mrs. Lyneham Crocker; Dr. William Dameshek; Mrs. Lorin F. Deland; Mrs. Henry W. Duinberre; Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Gammons; Mrs. Malcolm Lang; Mrs. George H. Morrill; Miss Frances C. Murray; Mrs. Herbert F. Otis; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. B. Peabody; Mrs. Alexander V. Phillips; Mrs. Arthur K. Pope; Miss Bertha Scripture; Miss Mary J. Scripture; Mrs. Carl D. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. Harold B. Stratton; Mrs. E. Kent Swift; Miss Gertrude S. Taber.
$125—Dr. John W. Cooke; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Jones; Miss Alice E. Lamprey.
$120—Dr. and Mrs. Frank N. Allan; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Baldwin.
$100—William H. Atkins; Bailey Fund, Kings Chapel House; Talbot Baker; Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Ballard; Guy Bancroft; the Rev. James Bancroft; Mrs. John E. [illegible]; J. F. Brewster; Brightheaven; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest R. Cor[illegible]; Abbie L. Clark; Mr. and Mrs. [illegible]urran; Henry O. Cushman; Mr. [illegible] Joshua T. Day; Mrs. Warner B. Dea[illegible]ert D. Donaldson; Mr. and Mrs. [illegible]ephen Fairbanks; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fine; Dr. and Mrs. Marshall N. Fulton; Miss Katherine George; Mrs. Joseph H. Goodspeed; Miss Gertrude Gove; Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Guild; Samuel Guild; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Hall; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Harwood; Mrs. O. G. Hayman; Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Hobbs; Mary Russell Hodge; Mr. and Mrs. James R. Hoope.
$100—Frederick E. Jennings; Mrs. Eben S. S. Keith; John A. Kelley; Alicia M. Kennedy; Miss Helen C. King; Marist Fathers; Miss Nellie McAvoy; Mrs. Valerie Veasey Miller; Mrs. Alexander G. Moir; Miss Bessie Paine; Mrs. G. Holmes Perkins; Sumner R. Perkins; Mrs. Elizabeth P. Philbin; Mrs. Amanda W. Platt; Miss Florence M. Poor; John R. Purdon; Mrs. John R. Purdon; Reading Rotary Club; Dr. Frank W. Rounds; the Rev. William A. Ryan; Mrs. Frank D. Sawyer; Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus T. Schirmer; Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Snider; Mrs. W. T. Taber; Miss Mary Thorndike; Grace W. Treadwell; Mrs. Robert G. Valentine; Dr. Robert G. Vance; the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph Walsh; Mr. and Mrs. Miles Wambaugh; John P. Welch; Dr. Franklin W. White; Robert W. Williamson; Mr. and Mrs. R. Russell Williamson; Mrs. Charles S. Wilson.

By Companies and Employees

$4,904—Hayes-Bickford Lunch System, Inc., and employees (first report).
$3,500—Parker House employees (first report).
$2,400—Hotel Statler; Parker House-Hotel Bellevue-Hotel Somerset.
$2,290—Thompson's Spa, Inc., and employees.
$1,904—Sharaf's, Inc., employees.
$1,900—Harvard Cooperative Society.
$1,500—Hotel Statler employees.
$1,050—Paine Furniture Company.
$1,000—J. S. Waterman & Sons, Inc.
$940—Lord's and employees.
$500—Kelvin & Wilfred O. White Company.
$472—Copley Square Hotel employees.
$465—Maine & New Hampshire Theatres Company and employees.
$450—City of Boston Hotel Association.
$436—Loew's Inc., employees.
$425—Latin Quarter and employees.
$354—Checker Taxi Company drivers.
$350—F. L. Dunne Company; Variety Club of Boston.
$302—Monks Lunch and employees.
$300—Hotel Touraine.
$275—Hub Thread Company.
$260—Film Exchange Transfer Company employees.
$225—Steuben's Restaurant, Inc.
$209—Maison Lafayette, Inc., and employees.
$200—Hotel Bradford; Keeler Leather Company; Sharaf's, Inc.; John Worley Company.
$199—Locke-Ober Company and employees.
$175—Hotel Commonwealth, Inc., and employees.
$166—Central Square Theater and employees.
$150—Century Sportswear Company, Inc.; Fenway Theater; New York Pharmaceutical Company; Paramount Theater; Pilgrim Badge & Label Corporation; Town Taxi Company and drivers.
$129—Franklin Park Theater employees.
$120—Copley-Square Hotel.
$113—The Plaza Company and employees.
$100—Davis Sportswear Company; J. W. Greer Company; Hy-Sil Manufacturing Company; Makanna, Inc.; Short & Williamson, Inc.; Touraine Store employees.

'Fireworks' Tonight Over School Jobs?

Marked public interest is expected to surround tonight's deliberations of the Boston School Committee, with lively controversy continuing over whether certain Committeemen should be allowed to reward political henchmen by forcing their appointment to well-paid posts in the school system.

Power to make appointments has rested squarely and exclusively with the Superintendent of Schools, a nonpolitical administrative official, and School Committee rules forbid the politically chosen school committeemen proposing an appointment.

Nevertheless, newly elected Committeeman Michael J. Ward, at the first meeting of the Committee he had attended, proposed appointment of three men to new jobs in the physical education department. He was backed up by Chairman Clement A. Norton and Committeeman Patrick J. Foley, who informed sources said, were "interested" in two of the three men.

When confronted with the School Committee rule forbidding such tactics, Committeeman Ward told a newspaperman that a majority of the Committee could change the rules anyway. There are five men on the Committee, and Committeemen Joseph C. White and Daniel J. McDevitt have lined up vigorously with Superintendent Arthur L. Gould in resisting the Ward effort.

This is the first time in more than five years that a School Committeeman has sought to force an appointment, informed sources said. The situation is made more complicated by the fact that Mr. Gould's reappointment to another six-year term in the $12,000 Superintendency is due for consideration by the Committee in April.

Tonight's deliberations, if they occur at all, will undoubtedly take place mostly in the Committee's executive session, which is closed to the public.

East Boston Ship Repairers Put Case in Governor's Hands

One thousand East Boston ship repair workers who had threatened to strike, today placed their quarrel with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation in the lap of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

After an emergency conference with James T. Moriarty, State Labor Commissioner, union officials agreed to postpone the walkout until after a conference with the Governor later this week.

The 1,000 men, workers at the Company's Atlantic and Simpson repair yards, East Boston, voted last Friday to authorize the Union executive committee to call the strike.

The Union involved is Local 25 of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, a member of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Attendants at Conference

Those present at this morning's State House conference included Edward L. Malick, Union President; Joseph Salerno, President of the Massachusetts C. I. O., and William Brickell and Fred Bradley of the local union Executive Committee.

Mr. Moriarty said after the conference that the Union charged the Company with fostering an independent union in the shop.

Sole bargaining agent for 2,000 employees at the Company yards by verdict of the National Labor Relations Board, the union seeks to negotiate a contract.

The Company has "delayed and stalled for over seven months" while negotiations were going on, the Union representatives said.

A strike of the workers would seriously affect the repair of war vessels in Boston harbor, observers declared.

Thomas Quirk, management's representative, said the strike vote action "came as a surprise" to the company because negotiations were in progress with the union and there was no hint of such action.

In a statement outlining the union grievances, Mr. Malick and Ross Leroy, organizer, charged that hundreds of skilled mechanics were being "laid off due to what the company says is a lack of work," although, Mr. Leroy asserted, "there have been ships out in the harbor waiting to come in for repairs."

Mr. Quirk asserted, however, that the yard was working at capacity, and that there had been no layoffs of mechanics or electricians.

In a letter to President Roosevelt, signed by union officials, the labor organization said it was "100 per cent behind you in winning this war and your policy of 'all out production.'

"One of the major reasons for the strike vote," it added, "was that the company refused to meet with the union in regard to increasing production and utilizing all available men and facilities in regard to the repair of ships.

"The company is more interested in profits on a basis of 'business-as-usual' and refuses to do anything that will mean a step towards your policy of 100 per cent production for the war."

The union said that the company had refused to employ laid-off men in other departments even though there was a need for their labor, and that production had been held up by lack of equipment, some of which could have been obtained because the company held defense industry authorities.

State Officials Are Looking Forward to 1942 Fall Election

Up and Down Beacon Hill

By Edgar M. Mills

Even leading Democratic legislators are now convinced that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will have little re-election difficulty, if he seeks a third term this Fall.

This is strongly indicated by remarks among Democrats discussing the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, which they have repeatedly attacked as a Republican campaign outfit built up for the coming State-wide elections. This criticism stems from the definite Republican tinge among the Committee's officers and employees. Chiding a Republican colleague about the Committee's make-up, a Democratic House leader remarked, "What are you fellows worrying about 1942 for?" His meaning was obvious to all his hearers—namely, that the war situation has made the re-election road easy for Governor Saltonstall and other Republican State officials.

Fall Election

Legislators and state officials are now beginning to think of the Fall elections, when the voters will elect a new Legislature, as well as a United States Senator, a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Auditor and Attorney-General.

Several legislators have already announced their intentions to seek different positions. Representative Benjamin B. Priest (R.) of Haverhill, who took a prominent part in the ousting of Daniel H. Coakley as Executive Councilor, will run for the Senate seat being relinquished by Senator Frank D. Babcock (R.) of Haverhill. Mr. Babcock recently became member of the State Labor Relations Board, a $6,000-a-year position.

Representative Harry Kalus (D.) of Boston has already announced his candidacy for the Senatorial chair now occupied by Senator David M. Brackman (R.) of Boston. Mr. Brackman will not stand for re-election because he was appointed by the Governor as member of the State Public Utilities Commission, a job paying $7,000 a year.

With Angier L. Goodwin (R.) of Melrose already out of the Senate because of his acceptance of the $7,000-a-year post of Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, a contest has started already for his Senate toga. The candidates thus far are Representative Theodore P. Hollis (R.) of Stoneham and Representative Joseph A. Milano (R.) of Melrose.

Until Pearl Harbor, Governor Saltonstall's chances for re-election were not considered good. He had dissatisfied many G. O. P. followers by his lack of positive, forceful action on numerous occasions. He had alienated some Republican affections by his backing of President Roosevelt's foreign policy. In numerous other instances the Governor saw his party power weakened.

But when Pearl Harbor was attacked and the United States was plunged into war, the Governor's political stock soared. His foreign policy stand was vindicated. His action regarding civilian defense activities was proved right, his Democratic critics found wrong.

Most Beacon Hill prognosticators expect the Governor to seek re-election. Re-election would make him the first Massachusetts Governor to serve three two-year terms.

The remark of the Democratic legislator is considered indicative of the feeling among numerous Democrats throughout the State since Pearl Harbor. Similarly Republican opponents of the Governor are now ready to admit that he is the party's strongest Statewide candidate.

Herter Issue

Now it can be told. Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, was really disturbed when the possibility arose that his right to serve as a legislator at the special session might be challenged because of his work as Deputy Director of the Facts and Figures in Washington.

His worry did not concern his own status but rather that of legislators already in the armed services who were allowed to continue their legislative activities.

The State Constitution contains a provision that no person may serve in the Legislature if he holds a position under the authority of the United States. Representative Herter and his army and navy colleagues in the House and Senate appeared to be barred from legislative service by that provision.

But when the challenge was never raised officially, the knotty problem did not have to be solved. If the problem had been placed before the Legislature officially, however, and Representative Herter had been forced out, it is believed the army and navy members would have been ruled out too.

Groundhog Out But He Mustn't Tell His Findings

Official United States Weather Bureau restrictions on long-range forecasts notwithstanding, Bostonians, at least, may look forward to six more weeks of snow, blow, blizz, and frizz—that is, if they believe the Marmota Monax myth (better known as Ground-Hog Day).

For, if Mr. Monax were roaming around outside his cozy underground shelter this morning, he certainly must have seen his shadow. And that, according to legend, means another six weeks of winter.

However, almanac makers and the calendars will tell you that winter will continue for nearly seven weeks more; that it does not officially end until spring arrives on March 21.

But there's one consolation. An hour will be shaved off this double-length winter when the new Victory Daylight-Saving schedule goes into effect next Monday.

Greenfield Paper Going 150 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD, Mass., Feb. 2—The Greenfield Recorder-Gazette today marked the completion of 150 years of continuous publication.

It was in 1792 that Thomas Dickman, a Boston printer, founded the first weekly newspaper in northwestern Massachusetts—a four-page publication known as the Impartial Intellegencer, soon retitled The Greenfield Gazette. He also established the community's first post office and opened a bookstore.

Today, only four daily newspapers east of the Hudson River claim longer uninterrupted publication than the Recorder-Gazette, which down through the years and a series of owners and mergers has always retained the word "Gazette" in its title.

Protests Slated Over Police Tests

Boston police lieutenants will have an opportunity tomorrow to protest before the State Civil Service Commission the marking of their examination papers for captaincies.

A majority of the 52 men complained that four of the 10 questions were graded improperly because the person marking the papers was not familiar with latest laws and regulations.

Four of the 52 already have been promoted to captaincies on the basis of the examinations. Legal counsel for the others says the men do not wish demotion for these four, but that they will oppose any other promotions until the examinations are regraded.

Added Day of Grace Is Given Autoists on Federal Use Tax

Massachusetts motorists may drive today without the Federal automobile use tax affixed to some part of the car, but tomorrow . . . Beware!

This is the official warning of Collector of Internal Revenue Thomas B. Hassett in Boston. Sunday was in more ways than one a day of grace for the motorist, he pointed out. The law imposing the new use tax was effective Feb. 1, but since this date fell on Sunday, by another law it becomes effective today.

Meanwhile, motorists throughout the State were apparently heeding the Collector's warning. Post offices reported they were deluged with requests for the stamps. Internal revenue offices have maintained a steady flow of stamps across their counters since the sale opened in January.

Motorists driving to work tomorrow without the green, $2.09 stamp, are liable to a $25 fine and 30 days in jail, the Collector pointed out. He also pointed out that the Internal Revenue Office has a large staff of field inspectors stationed throughout the district.

Stamps will continue to be sold during February to those who have not used their vehicles on the highways prior to the date of purchase. As a large number of motorists never take their cars out on the road before April 1—a practice a greater number are expected to follow this year—the stamps will be on sale every month at prices reduced proportionately. The stamps bought before June 30 are valid until that date. A new stamp will go on sale then for $5, good for an entire year.

Up to Saturday noon, about 500,000 stamps had been sold in the State. This is about half the number of potentially liable motorists. Mr. Hassett does not expect every car owner in the State, however, to put his car on the road this year, and believes that the final returns will show considerably less than the 1,100,000 motor vehicles in the State on the highways.

The use tax on automobiles is a Federal problem, the Registry of Motor Vehicles asserted today instructing its inspectors and examiners today to have "nothing to do" with enforcement of the law.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Chinese Art" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Miss Meginnis of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Song recital by George Wheeler, tenor, accompanied by Leo Litwin at the pianoforte. At the Gardner Museum, Fenway, Boston, at 2:45 p. m.

Free Public Lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in Quincy High School, Coddington Street, at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 12.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

$800,000 Cut in Budget

Continued from Page 1

This is $188,000 for "Civilian precautionary assistance."

This sum, which is being made available to regular departments in addition to earlier appropriations for the Civilian Defense Committee's immediate activities, includes as typical items:

Long-handled shovels, asbestos gloves, fire extinguishers, metal pails, portable pumps, and power generating sets, bracing lumber, ladders, rope, steel stakes, leak clamps for the water service, rubber boots, flashlights, first-aid kits, beds, splints, medical supplies, and extra ammunition for the Police Department.

The budget includes allowance of $450,000 for snow removal, an amount based on the average actual expenditures for the last five years.

Welfare allowances total approximately $9,300,000, a reduction of $300,000 from last year's expenditures. The Mayor's allowance is expected to cover 100 per cent of the welfare expenditures this year, it was stated.

The allowance for Dependent Aid, or general relief, shows a reduction of more than $700,000 from the 1941 figure as result of a reduced case load. This saving, however, is partially offset by a $400,000 anticipated expansion in Old-Age Assistance requirements, as a result of liberalized standards of eligibility to take effect this spring under a new State statute. The Aid to Dependent Children category also shows a slight increase of $60,000, due to an increased case load.

With regular step-rate increases being granted city and county employees, personnel expenditure will creep upward again this year, it was disclosed. Without any special wartime pay raises, the personal service item for city departments—which constitutes slightly above 50 per cent of the entire budget—shows an increase of $253,000. The county personnel item shows an expansion of $60,000.

This trend has been evident for several years. Taxpayers' organizations have held that any radical reduction in the city's expenditures can only be made by somehow reducing the personal service item.

The budget will be turned over by the City Council to its Committee on Appropriations, which will hold hearings to interview department heads and consider item by item the allowances.

Brighton, Mass., 'Quiz Kid' Off for Chicago Test

Today is one of the big days in the life of Boston's own Quiz Kid, Martin Ludwig of Brighton, who starts his trip to Chicago for appearance on the Wednesday Quiz Kids radio program.

Martin, a junior class student at St. Columkilles High School in Brighton, won the opportunity of competing with the radio Quiz Kids when he was adjudged the victor in the Quiz Kids contest conducted by Jordan Marsh Company a few months ago.

Accompanied by his father, Harold Ludwig, Martin leaves this afternoon at 3:50 on the Wolverine from the South Station, to arrive in Chicago at 12:10 p. m. tomorrow.

Railways: 'Our Time Will Be Your Time'

If you're in the habit of dashing into the railroad station at 5:54 to catch the 5:55 local, you'll still be doing it next Monday when the nation goes on daylight saving time.

Boston's three railroads—the Boston and Maine, the Boston and Albany, and the New Haven—might have stuck to their guns and kept schedules on standard time, as they have in the past when mere mortals ran on 'daylight.' Not this time, they said last night. "Our time will be your time," John W. Rimmer, B. & M. Vice-President, put it, promising that "no one's habits will be changed. . ."

So your wrist watch will still read 5:54 as you puff down the last hundred yards and swing aboard the suppertime special bound for home.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER
TONIGHT

February 2, 1942

Boston and vicinity: Considerably colder tonight, with fresh winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Much colder, with a moderate cold wave tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Considerably colder tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:50 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Tuesday, 12:17 a. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:28 p. m.

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New Billions for War Chest To Be Provided by Congress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Congress neared the end of its first month's work on President Roosevelt's $56,000,000,000 war budget today with every indication that enacted appropriations and authorizations would reach $39,000,000,000 before the week was out.

This tremendous total—averaging more than $1,300,000,000 daily—would represent Congressional approval within 30 days of an amount equal to nearly three-fourths of the figure fixed by the President in his outline of war expenditures.

Yet despite its record of activity, which includes completing important war powers and price control legislation as well as appropriations, Congress appeared to be in for a long and arduous session.

"There is no chance for any vacation or holiday," warned Senator Lister Hill, (D) of Alabama, the Democratic whip. "Congress must be on the alert to act with speed on whatever comes along."

The Senate arranged to take up today a $26,495,265,474 naval supply bill, carrying funds for beginning immediate construction of a large share of 60,000 planes and other equipment which the President has urged for this year.

Sponsors predicted the record-breaking measure would be given a final Congressional "okay" speedily. As reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee Saturday, it was more than twice as large as the $12,555,872,474 supplemental money bill for the Army passed last week and the total of the two is $39,051,137,948.

Previously, the House had voted $19,977,965,474 in direct appropriations and contract authority for the Navy, but the Senate Committee added in excess of $6,000,000,000 largely for additional planes.

As presented to the Senate, the naval bill would permit the President to lease some of the smaller new vessels to other countries. The Appropriations Committee, however, rejected a Budget Bureau request for broader authority which would have allowed presidential transfer of any naval vessel to any other nation whose defense was deemed vital to the interest of the United States.

Besides the $16,000,000,000 to be divided equally between planes and ships, the measure would provide $5,000,000,000 for maintenance and operations of the existing fleet on a war footing, as well as minor items for bases, guns, uniforms, pay and other expenses.

The House, meanwhile, concerned itself with a billion dollar appropriations bill for the Treasury and Post Office Departments. Leaders planned to seek action Tuesday on a measure which would authorize a woman's army auxiliary corps, to be filled with volunteers.

British Ship Repair

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—A $944,000,000 item in the $26,495,265,474 naval appropriations bill was asked by the Navy, it was disclosed today, to cover requests of the British Repair Mission.

Admiral Alexander H. Van Keuren of the Bureau of Ships told a Senate appropriations subcommittee in testimony released today that a "big item" in American naval yards was the repair of British ships, an expense covered in the past under lend-lease authorization.

"That item is the most appreciated act that this Government has done for Great Britain," Admiral Van Keuren said.

The Admiral said the Navy had investigated the sources of supply and found it could supply British needs without dislocations of its own ship program.

More 'Dog Watch' Shifts Vital

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Knox has told Congress that the Navy is having difficulty in getting 24-hour production for its tremendously expanded armaments program because manufacturers can induce only about 10 per cent of their employees to work in the early morning "dog watch" shifts.

Discussing the Navy's general policies, Secretary Knox said that the military situation with respect to both oceans was "critical."

In testimony made public today on the $26,495,265,474 naval supply bill, Secretary Knox declared that the greatest bottleneck faced in the production program was in turning out aircraft engines. The Navy would boost its production to 18,000 planes yearly with funds provided in the measure.

"We are apparently getting the capacity for the bodies of planes faster than we can get the engines with which to equip them and we have got to expand tremendously our engine production to keep up with this enlarged program," he testified.

The Secretary said that, roughly speaking, about 60 per cent of the men employed by any one factory worked the day shift, up until about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Thirty per cent worked from then till midnight, but only about 10 per cent of the total number of employees was at the machines from midnight until the day shift came on again.

"There is great difficulty in getting men to work on that third shift and we are racking our brains for methods and possible plans under which we can enlarge the second and third shifts so as to make for a 24-hour use of all machine tools and facilities," he said.

He said that the Navy had been duplicating ship designs, abandoning experiments, in order to get production speed.

The new War Production Board, he added, was making progress in getting mills to turn out the type of material most critically needed. Lack of sufficient machine tools still presented a problem.

He said converted automobile factories would be put to work making machine tools in some instances. In others where they will make airplanes, Rear Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, warned that the first costs would be high.

Production of all types of planes, including those for our Allies, was approximately up to estimates in 1941, Admiral Towers testified. He said, however, that the production of navy planes was 11 per cent short of expectations.

Secretary Knox testified that the Navy now has a personnel of 350,000, but expects to reach 533,000 in 1943. In addition, the Marine Corps then will have 104,000 men, he said. Admiral Towers said 84,000 men were now assigned to naval aeronautics.

Secretary Knox's testimony brought an assertion from Senator Rufus C. Holman (R) of Oregon, a Committee member, that if insufficient men could be found, workers ought to be conscripted.

"I want my attitude on this known, that since we conscript the man to shoot the gun, if the man whose duty it is to make the gun doesn't voluntarily produce it, he should also be conscripted and put under military direction to supply the man who hazards his life in the defense of his country," Senator Holman declared.

"I am through," he added, "with this mollycoddling of the labor racketeer who jeopardizes the lives of men who go into combat for us."

Illicit Alcohol Increasing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Although Internal Revenue Bureau officials believe the quality of today's moonshine liquor is "about as poor" as the 'shiners can make it, they reported to Congress today that the illicit whisky business is on the upgrade—despite the shortage of copper for still coils.

Stewart Berkshire, deputy in charge of the Alcohol Tax Division, told the House Appropriations Committee in testimony just released, that liquor law violations have increased 16 per cent since Nov. 1, when the new liquor tax became effective.

More than 85 per cent of the 11,826 stills seized last year were found in 14 Southern States, Mr. Berkshire said, listing principally Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, and South Carolina.

Today's per capita consumption of legal liquor in the United States, the alcohol tax chief told the committee, is the highest since 1917, being about half a gallon per capita less than the 1.64 gallons per American consumed when this country entered the first World War.

Paul Knabenshue

Paul Knabenshue, United States Minister to Iraq who passed on at Bagdad Feb. 1, was a career diplomat for nearly 40 years.

Entering the diplomatic service in 1906, Mr. Knabenshue was appointed Vice-Consul at Belfast, Ireland. Subsequently he was transferred to Cairo, Egypt, Beirut, Syria, and Jerusalem, Palestine, where he served in various consular capacities.

In 1932, he was made Minister Resident to Iraq and Consul General at Bagdad and afterward became Minister to Iraq. Mr. Knabenshue, in December, 1938, signed the first commercial treaty between the United States and Iraq.

He was born at Toledo, Ohio, and his home address was Los Angeles.

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One Reason Why Philippines Still Hold Out

Associated Press

Some of Defense Preparations That Preceded Japanese Invasion

It was intensive training such as this that gave Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces in the Philippines the fine fighting edge that has enabled them to give such an excellent account of themselves against vastly superior Japanese forces. These pictures were made by the Army Signal Corps during maneuvers just prior to the Japanese attack.

1. Soldiers prepare to place an antitank gun into position. 2. Troops of an antitank unit in a camouflaged attack position. 3. Troops stripped to their underwear begin crossing a river with their clothing and equipment in floats built of two shelter halves and two rifles. 4. Single file across a hastily constructed pontoon bridge marches the infantry. 5. Engineers stand ready with sections of a pontoon bridge prior to placing it in position for a river crossing.

Prosperity Hard On Folding Money

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 2

Prosperity is tough on folding money.

The House Ways and Means Committee reported today that the rapid turnover of business had reduced the average life of dollar bills in circulation from nine to seven months.

As a result, the appropriation for printing paper money for the fiscal year of 1943—16,200,000 additional sheets of currency—was increased by $1,060,938.

Nazi Shipping Board To Unite Transport

LONDON, Feb. 2 (ONA)—Germany was disclosed recently to be setting up a merchant shipping board to co-ordinate water-borne transport for all of occupied Europe.

The Dutch Government here reported that shipping companies and shipyards in Holland had received questionnaires asking them to list all ships on hand, their tonnages, method of propulsion, age and other facts. Barges were to be included.

Membership of the board in Berlin includes several Admirals, it was said.

Indictment Speeded In Big Sugar Theft

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, declaring that any crime which takes advantage of wartime conditions amounts to sabotage, struck hard and fast yesterday after the theft of a truck and trailer loaded with 24,000 pounds of sugar.

Twelve hours following the $11,500 hijacking, John Pantulino, was indicted on first degree grand larceny charges. He pleaded innocent and was held under the unusually high bail of $7,500 by Judge John J. Freschi, who commented that law-enforcement agencies "should be backed up in suppressing such crimes." Trucks, trailer and tires are all rationed; sugar is soon to be government-allocated.

Knox: Pacific Warfare Difficult

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Some of the difficulties the Navy faces in fighting a war 7,000 miles across the Pacific were outlined in testimony of Secretary Frank Knox, made public today by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Mr. Knox said that a large number of smaller types of vessels was being used to keep communication lines open to Great Britain and Russia. The Navy also has had to undertake to move supplies and equipment across the Pacific communication lines.

"Supplying and maintaining a fighting force in an active theater requires a large merchant tonnage," he declared. "Moving fighting ships or aircraft to an area is the easiest part of the problem; large aircraft can be flown to any theater.

"We can do that easily enough. The difficult thing is to get the fighters there and the ground crews there, and supplies, and all of the various items that must be there for the bombers to operate effectively.

"Particularly you are embarrassed by your fighter situation, because, in the European theater bombers in daytime without fighters to protect them are subject to large losses. Fighters cannot be flown and you cannot convey them set up, except very extravagantly. You use a huge amount of ship space if you try to carry a plane assembled.

"The only practical way to ship them in large number, in sufficiently large number to be effective, is to ship them knocked down, case them, and ship them in the hold of ships and those ships have to travel several thousand miles before they are unloaded, and they have to be escorted every foot of the way."

New Battleship Launching Feb. 16

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Feb. 2 (AP)—An $80,000,000 splash will rock the Elizabeth River two weeks from today, on Feb. 16, when the battleship Alabama plunges into the water to take her place in the nation's first line of defense.

Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, the Navy announces, has designated Mrs. Lister Hill, attractive wife of the Senator of Alabama, as sponsor for the 35,000-ton battleship.

A total of 12,225,421 man hours of labor have gone into the construction of the Alabama, which is the first capital ship to be launched at the Norfolk Navy Yard in nearly 50 years. The Texas was built and launched here during the Spanish-American War, and the North Carolina was begun during the first World War but was scrapped under terms of the disarmament treaty.

China Decorates British Ambassador

NEW YORK (CBS)—The British Radio reported that "the Chinese Government is to award the Order of the Brilliant Jade to Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, British Ambassador in China."

The order is being given for the Ambasador's services in promoting friendship between China and Britain, and as a token of good will upon Sir Archibald's departure.

Tire Rationing Board Ride Bicycles to Meetings

SOUTH GATE, Calif., Feb. 2 (AP)—When the Tire Rationing Board meets here, members arrive on bicycles. One member, Bruce Wheeler, writer and lecturer, had been cycling for years. The Chairman, Ernest Neiler, suggested to Mrs. Frances Toelle, "Maybe we'd better practice what we preach."

Mrs. Toelle estimated that there is enough rubber in the average automobile tire to make 20 bike tires.

War Booms Postal Receipts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Sometime next year, Uncle Sam's postal service, a billion-dollar-a year business, may be operating at a profit after years of being in the red.

The estimated $17,414,220 operating deficit for the current fiscal year which ended June 30 may be replaced in the next fiscal year by a profit of $848,009 if no hitches develop, Postmaster General Frank C. Walker told the House Appropriations Committee in hearings reported today.

Last fiscal year the deficit was $26,963,681 and in the preceding year it reached the high of $41,358,783.

Mr. Walker told the House Appropriations Committee the general increase in business volume due to defense activities already has been felt by the Post Office Department which, through its 50,500 main offices and branches, handled 28,000,000,000 pices of mail last year.

First-class mail has been handsomely paying its way for years, yielding a profit of $146,815,587 last fiscal year, but other types of service have more than offset the gain. The largest losing item last year was second class mail, which cost $83,519,746 more than the revenue it brought in.

Of the three types of first-class mail, only air mail now operates in the red, and the $6,961,373 deficit shown in that item last year is expected by postal authoritites to be overcome completely by the end of this year due to a steady growth in air mail use.

Chain Letters Hit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—One of the Post Office Department's biggest current problems is the increasing use of the mails for operation of endless chain schemes.

Chain letters centering around defense bond sales are the latest development, postal officials disclosed during hearings on the Post Office supply bill reported to the House today.

"They hold out to the persons joining the chain that individually they will receive about 10 or 20 times what they contribute to the chain," Assistant Solicitor Walter E. Kelly explained. "It ultimately results in a fraud, because when the chain spreads it comes to the point where the later participants have no chance of getting theirs because there are no other available customers."

Morgenthau Sees No Danger Signals in Federal Financing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—A $1,112,926,899 appropriations bill to finance the Treasury and Post Office Departments for 1943 went to Congress today with assurances from Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, that the nation's fiscal affairs were in better shape than in the First World War and were free from danger signals.

"Right now," the Treasury Secretary said in testifying before a House Appropriations Subcommittee, "I think the way values of stocks, bank stocks, and commodities have stood up is absolutely amazing—that is, the little fluctuation there has been.

"I hope it will continue that way," he added, "and I think with all safeguards and brakes that we are adding the situation looks much more hopeful than it did in World War No. 1."

His testimony, and that of other officials, was made public by the Committee in sending to the House the bill covering the Treasury and Post Office Department expenses for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Of the total amount, $209,956,976 was designed for the Treasury Department and $902,969,923 for the Post Office Department. It represented an increase of $25,604,633 over the comparable expenses for the current fiscal year, but a reduction of $4,902,036 from the amount estimated as necessary by President Roosevelt.

No Danger Signals

Representative Louis Ludlow (D) of Indiana asked Mr. Morgenthau during hearings of the bill whether he saw any "danger signals" concerning the nation's solvency.

"None," Mr. Morgenthau replied. He explained that with the new Price-Control Law and the system of allocations and priorities on materials "we are hopeful that a real inflation will be prevented."

"We in the Treasury feel," he said, "that through our sales of defense bonds to the working men we will absorb a considerable portion of their savings, and also that through sales of our other forms of Treasury securities we will attract to the Treasury unused working capital."

Mr. Morgenthau did not suggest how Congress might raise $7,000,000,000 in new taxes which President Roosevelt has requested, but he appealed for individuals to set aside all they could for loans to the Government. He pledged himself to the "voluntary" rather than to any compulsory method of borrowing money.

After Daniel W. Bell, Undersecretary of the Treasury, told the Committee that the present $65,000,000,000 debt limit would have to be raised very soon, Mr. Morgenthau testified:

"If we win (the war) the wealth and resources of the country will be here, and if we lose, whether the debt is $100,000,000,000 or $500,000,000,000 is unimportant."

Bond Sales Increase

"Savings bond sales have jumped tremendously since the Japanese attack in December and, with the Bureau of Printing and Engraving running 24 hours a day, we are unable to keep up with demands," Mr. Morgenthau added.

Harold N. Graves, Assistant to the Secretary, informed the Committee that the Government hoped every person would invest in savings bonds all the money he does not need for food, clothing, housing, and the other necessities of life, and for taxes.

Mr. Morgenthau asserted that he would "be glad to see Congress strike all of the silver legislation off the books" because of the cost to the Treasury.

Discussing the law which requires the Treasury to buy silver until it reaches $1.29 an ounce or until the accumulations reach one fourth of the stock in the country, the Secretary said:

"Right now, the situation is that there is more and more use of silver for industrial purposes and we cannot sell any of the silver we have, with the result that Canadian and Mexican silver is going into industrial uses and with our mines producing it we buy it and put it away. . . .

Silver Situation Cited

"Our domestic users of silver are entirely at the mercy of the foreign people as to what they charge, but so far they have not abused it. However, if one of the foreign silver countries tomorrow wanted to charge 50 cents or 60 cents, they could do it and we could not do anything about it."

The world price is 35 cents an ounce and the domestic price is 71.11 cents—the difference representing the subsidy to silver producers, Mr. Morgenthau said.

The committee also received information that:

1. Through informers, the Treasury collected $1,309,000 in revenue which had not been reported and paid $58,000 to the informers.

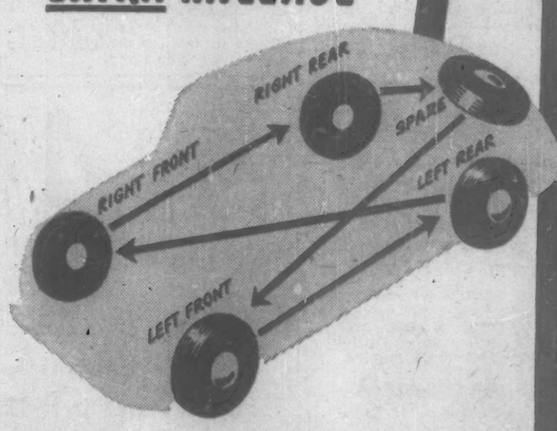
2. The United States has "frozen" foreign funds of 34 countries, starting with Norway on April 8, 1940, and ending with the Philippines last Jan. 5.

3. Collection costs for each $100 of internal revenue is 89 cents, the lowest since 1921, when it was 72 cents. But the cost of collecting the new $5-a-year auto tax is estimated at $2.78 for each $100.

Nazis Get French Cement

Ninety per cent of the cement now being produced in France is for the account of occupation authorities, the Department of Commerce reports.

Make your tires last!



Switch Wheels Every 3,000 to 5,000 Miles—Don't let your spare go to waste. Your Esso Dealer will change all tires periodically as shown in the diagram above. The charge is trifling compared with the additional mileage.

Keep Tires Properly Inflated — Air standards at your Esso Dealer's are checked for accuracy — important today when a difference of a pound or two is vital. Properly inflated tires go more miles and last longer.

Drive Moderately — At 30 miles per hour, tires last twice as long as at 50.

Check Regularly — Let your Esso Dealer check your tire pressures every week. Most motorists used to neglect this for indefinite periods. Now it is urgent that they learn not only to watch tires, but to retard wear of every possible part. Learn to rely on your Esso Dealer for help.

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

ESSO DEALER Care Saves Wear

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Arts and Crafts Among Girl Scouts Urged

"Every girl has creative ability," said Mrs. Chester Geppert Marsh, National Adviser on Arts and Crafts for the Girl Scout organization, speaking before an audience at the headquarters of the Boston Council of Girl Scouts this morning, "and we try to create an opportunity for the development of that ability."

Mrs. Marsh, who is in Boston for a few days, is a nationally known lecturer on arts and crafts and has been a member of the Girl Scouts headquarters' staff for several years, having organized its National Arts and Crafts Committee.

"It is our endeavor," she said, "to help keep the museums open as sanctuaries against too great a preoccupation with things warlike, to keep thought alive to the need of art in the life of the community, and to help destroy the slight fear that most people have toward art."

Practicing Art

Mrs. Marsh believes that everybody should know how to practice some form of creative art, as they do cooking. Art, she maintains, is a natural expression for all of us, and the work of her committee is aimed at presenting the arts and crafts to the Girl Scouts on this basis.

Mrs. Marsh pointed out that this country, in spite of all we may have heard to the contrary, has a vast artistic background, of which New England is the heart and center. She reminded her listeners that Paul Revere not only made the famous "ride," he was a great silversmith whose works are museum pieces today; that John Trumbull, painter of the murals in the nation's Capitol, came from New England, and that founders of schools of art in many other parts of the country were New Englanders also.

The children of today, she said, are beginning to learn about our folk art and folk crafts. They are beginning to learn how to see beauty in the scenes about them, "how to see the bluebird in the back yard," as she put it. And the beauty they are commencing to discern, they are also learning to express in some art form or other, naturally and simply. Wood-carving, bookbinding, printing, pottery-work, metal work, weaving, as well as painting and sketching, are among the arts and crafts being promoted among young girls by the Girl Scouts organization.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Chester Geppert Marsh

National Adviser on Arts and Crafts for the Girl Scouts, who spoke this morning at the headquarters of the Boston Council on Dartmouth Street.

Value of Expression

The value of artistic expression in maintaining high morale, Mrs. Marsh thinks is incalculable, and for that reason renewed effort is being put behind this work of the Scouts. Scout leaders are being urged to teach some form of artistic expression within their troops, provided they themselves are proficient. Where this is not the case, outside teachers are being brought in.

"It isn't necessary," Mrs. Marsh said today, "to be conspicuously 'talented' to practice one of the arts or crafts. The important thing is to become aware of one's creative abilities and to develop them, for this aids in developing a sense of inner security and self-reliance."

Mrs. Marsh's experience in arts and crafts work includes a successful period as organizer and director of the Westchester County Workshop in White Plains, New York, where she was able to make important contributions to the Countys' leisure time program. She is now a member of the National Children's Arts Association.

At today's gathering, Mrs. Raymond Kinsman, Chairman of the Training Committee of the Boston Council of Girl Scouts, presided and introduced the speaker.

The Scouts' National Arts and Crafts Committee is supported by the United War Fund.

Women Voters' Session Aided By Mrs. Field

A Greater Boston woman, Mrs. Richard Field of Weston, is assisting on the program committee of the biennial convention of the National League of Women Voters to be held in Chicago April 28 to May 1. Chairman of that committee is Mrs. Walter T. Fisher of Winnetka, Ill., while the third member is Mrs. J. Hardin Smith, Jr., of Kirkwood, Mo.

The Cook County, Illinois, League is acting as hostess, according to an announcement just made by Miss Marguerite M. Wells, President of the National League.

The entire roster of officers, plus four directors, will be voted upon at the conference. The nominating committee includes Mrs. James A. Starr, chairman, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. Roscoe Anderson, Webster Grove, Mo.; Mrs. Herbert O'Hare, Mercer Island, Washington; Mrs. Donald Hutchinson, Fieldston, N. Y., and Mrs. Ellwood H. Newhart, Minneapolis, Minn.

An important phase of the convention will be action upon the recommendations of the League's General Council last month: "To develop an alert, understanding, critical body of citizens; reach a larger public than ever in the League's history; direct attention to new problems of local government; and devise ways and means to see that a Congress is elected in 1942, which is capable of dealing with the problems it will face, particularly that of postwar organization for peace."

Doll Collectors Seek Novelties

The Doll Collectors of America will hold their February meeting at the Harrison Gray Otis House, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, with Mrs. Earle E. Andrews of Winchester, President of the Club, presiding.

Christian Science Program For Tuesday, February 3

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

3:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m) and 15.35 mc (19.6m) Christian Science program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Talk on Present-Day France At Hub Smith College Club

Prof. Vincent Guilloton of Smith College will speak at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday at a meeting of the Boston Smith College Club to be held at the College Club on Commonwealth Avenue. His subject will be "France—1942."

Before coming to Smith College in 1923, Professor Guilloton, a native of France, was associate professor of French at Syracuse University. In 1925, he was a member of the summer session faculty at Cornell. Mr. Guilloton has conducted courses in French at the Springfield University Extension classes, and has been on the faculty in the French department of Middlebury. In the past few years he has lectured extensively before Alliance Francais groups. He was awarded the Croix de Guerre for his services with the French Army during the World War.

Mrs. Lenert Henry is program Chairman of the Club. The hostesses Wednesday will be Mrs. Thomas L. Talbot, 2d, of Weston; Mrs. Robert Jennings and Mrs. Roger G. Flint, both of Winchester. Miss Mary Clapp, also of Winchester, will be among the pourers with Mrs. John Chapman of Framingham.

© Bachrach

Mrs. Lenert Henry

Program Chairman for the Smith College Club of Boston which will be addressed by Prof. Vincent Guilloton of Smith, at the College Club Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Storey New Head of S. P. C. C. —More Children Receive Aid

Charles M. Storey, of Jamaica Plain, Chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, was elected President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children at its annual meeting held recently at the Society's headquarters, 43 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston. Mr. Storey succeeds Charles K. Cummings, who has served as President for the past 10 years.

Theodore A. Lothrop, General Secretary, in his annual report said that 16,589 children from 6,636 families were referred to the Society last year. This is an increase of 367 over the preceding year.

Broken homes, Mr. Lothrop pointed out, still continue to be one of the outstanding factors in child problems. Intemperance appeared in 25.5 per cent of the problems, a decrease of 1 per cent from the preceding year, despite the fact that from all parts of the State the Society's agents are reporting an increasing amount of drunkenness on the part of mothers, who often take their children with them into the taverns.

Physical cruelty, one of the major problems in the early days of the Society, last year appeared in less than 5 per cent.

Depressions and business booms do not materially affect the Society's work inasmuch as ignorance, selfishness, and depravity rather than economic conditions, cause the abuse and neglect of children. In fact, increased employment has brought new problems to the Society. With many factories working 24 hours a day, both parents are often employed, with the result that in many instances no provision is made for the suitable care of the children while the parents are absent from the home. This frequently results in children being allowed to roam the streets late at night or small children being left within the home with no older person to care for them.

Consumer Aid Is Appointed By Saltonstall

Mrs. Hattie H. Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries, this week will undertake a new post to help consumers with their problems of purchasing in wartime.

At the request of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mrs. Smith becomes Executive Secretary of the Consumer Division of the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety.

"We are going to educate consumers on the use of substitutes, conservation, nutrition, salvaging, etc.," said Mrs. Smith.

"We shall doubtless set up local information centers in some districts."

Mrs. Smith added that she would have to work twice as hard to help put the consumer program across to the public and also to keep her fingers on the minimum wage work for women she has had charge of administering.

Prof. John J. Mahoney of Boston University is Chairman of the new Consumer Division.

League for Peace To Meet Tuesday

The Massachusetts Branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom holds its annual meeting tomorrow at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, Boston. The Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Minister of the Community Church of New York City and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Civil Liberties Union, is to be the luncheon speaker. His topic is "The Peace after the War: Can we all agree on terms?"

The annual business meeting, with election of officers and reports of the year, is scheduled at 10:30 a. m. Present officers of the Massachusetts Branch are: President, Mrs. Henry J. Cadbury; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Henry B. Brainerd and Miss Alice Marion Holmes; Treasurer, Mrs. Morris Goodman, and Executive Secretary, Miss Margaret R. Delahanty.

In the absence of Mrs. Cadbury Miss Emily Greene Balch will preside at the business meeting and luncheon.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, February 3

12:45 p. m. WMEX 1510kc

Maine's State-Job Pensions Start With $250,000 Fund

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 2—Although a major share of the legislative attention during the recent special session in Maine was devoted to measures of defense, several other important matters were acted upon, and not the least of these was the passing of legislation setting up a joint contributory retirement system for all State employees except the teachers who already have their own pension system.

The duties of administration of the pension system are vested in a board of three trustees comprising the State Controller, ex-officio, and two trustees to be named by the Governor subject to the approval of the Executive Council. The trustees serve without compensation except that they shall be reimbursed out of the fund for any expenses. The trustees are empowered to employ such actuarial or other services as required to operate the retirement system and the bill sets up an administrative fund of $15,000 to cover such expenses as occur prior to July 1, 1943. The bill also appropriated $250,000 for the pension accumulation fund to cover any requirements prior to that date.

The new law provides for optional retirement at the age of 65 and that any employee eligible for the pension shall be retired at the age of 70 except by special request of the Governor and Council. On retirement, the pensioned employee receives an annuity which represents the actuarial equivalent of his accumulated earnings at the time of retirement. There is also a disability clause and a provision under which employees of counties, cities and towns may become affiliated provided the proper local governing bodies or the voters so vote.

Members of the Legislature or the Council are, of course, exempt as are teachers covered by the teachers' retirement system and any other employees covered by pension provisions such as State police and Superior or Supreme Court justices.

Seek Pay Raises

In line with action taken in certain Massachusetts shoe manufacturing centers, the Lewiston and Auburn Shoe Workers Protective Association, with a membership of more than 4,500 shoe workers, this week, made demands upon 11 manufacturers for 10 per cent increases for production employees who are union members. The union has contracts with seven of the 11 shops and members working in all of them. Increased cost of living was mentioned as the main reason for asking the increase and officials said this increase request might be followed by another provided workers in other centers were raised. About 10 months ago, the union sought and obtained 10 per cent wage increases for its members.

Yale Pays More To Union Workers, Shortens Hours

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 2 (AP)—Yale University has announced the signing of an eight-point wage and employment relations agreement with 675 members of a Congress of Industrial Organizations union by which they receive an additional $100,000 annually and an adjustment downward in working hours among other things.

The settlement represented a culmination of negotiations starting well before Nov. 10, last, when more than 400 employees identified with Local 142 of the University Workers' Union went on strike to enforce their demands for better conditions. The strike lasted only one day.

In a statement issued following announcement of the amicable agreement, the University said:

"The University appreciates the co-operative way in which John Clark (union organizer) and the union committee have carried on the negotiations. The University has been glad to meet with representatives of the union and feels that the process of collective bargaining has been of mutual assistance."

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered at Greater Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Dr. Isaac Higginbotham, at Dudley Street Baptist Church:

We are hearing a great deal these days about priorities. . . . There are also spiritual priorities, and the Christian church is the guardian of them. We must be ready, if need be, to assert the priority of the spiritual and to "seek first the kingdom of God." . . .

There is the priority of Christian love over selfishness, indifference, and self-complacency, over racial superiority and prejudice, over hate. . . .

Very soon it may be considered patriotic to hate, but there is a higher patriotism than that—one that dares look forward to those days when we shall have to live with folks with whom we are now at war. . . .

Christians must dare to take the long prophetic view, to look beyond the war to the day when the weary world turns once more to the paths of peace, and to let the world know now that the Christian voice must be heard in the making of that peace.

There is the priority of the gospel, the good news of salvation and new life in Jesus Christ. More important than the news that may come in the morning paper is the news of that gospel. . . .

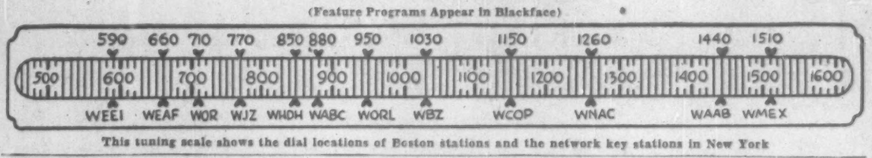
It should have front page place in our lives in these days, for it is still "the power of God unto salvation." The world needs that gospel, the whole of it.

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Endecott Osgood, at Emmanuel Church (Episcopal):

We hear much of all-outs these days—all-out defense, all-out production, all-out loyalty—but all-out selfhood is the noblest. Is religion far from an all-out? It shouldn't be. It should be the supreme health of the whole life.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	"Mutual Goes Calling"...	Sports and Music
3:15 Del Castillo, organ.	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk...	"Ma Perkins"; sketch...	"Mutual Goes Calling"...	Sports and Music
3:30 News; Snapshots ...	"John's Other Wife".....	'Pepper Young's Family'	Lester Huff; Organ; Trio	Sports and Music
3:45 "Home Planning"...	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"It's Dance Time".....	Sports and Music
4:00 Josef Cherniavsky's	Arthur Tracy, songs....	"Backstage Wife".....	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports and Music
4:15 Musical Camera ..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30 Interview	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Organ Recital .....
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"...	Boake Carter, news....	Melody Mirror .....
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:15 "The Goldbergs" ..	"Little Orphan Annie"..	'Portia Faces Life'....	'Dramatic Serial'.....	Melody Mirror .....
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	"We, the Abbotts".....	"Jack Armstrong".....	Melody Mirror .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	Five Star News.....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk....	Town Crier .....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music....	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today..	Lowell Thomas, news....	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports program .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Ask the Children";	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.; news.	Dance Orchestra .....
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs..	quis program	News of the World.....	Network program	Five Star News; Talk...
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	Dance Orchestra	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	Dance Music .....
7:45 serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kiddder, songs..	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	The Alpineers .....
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz...	"I Love a Mystery".....	James Melton; Francia	"Sizing Up the News"...	State House Topics.....
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz...	"I Love a Mystery".....	White; orchestra	Terry Shand's Orchestra	Buddy Clark, songs....
8:30 "Gay Nineties Revue";	Elmer Davis	Richard Crooks; Alfred	Morton Gould's Orch. ..	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45		Wallenstein's Orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch. ..	Drama .....
9:00 Radio Theater:	Front Line Headlines..	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news...	"Pages From the Classical Album" .....
9:15 Claudette Colbert,	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	program	News Service	
9:30 Brian Aherne, in	For America We Sing...	That Brewster Boy";	Benny Goodman's Orch..	Classical Album .....
9:45 "Sky Ark"	For America We Sing...	dramatic serial	"Miss Meade's Children"	Classical Album .....
10:00 Orson Welles' Mercury Theater	"Merry-Go-Round"	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing..	Five Star News .....
10:15	"Merry-Go-Round"	vocalists; chorus	Tommy Tucker's Orch...	Harry James' Music.....
10:30 Civil'n Defense pgm	News Commentators	Gypsy Fiddles	Jerry Wayne, songs....	Dance Orchestra .....
10:45 News; Sports	'A to Z in Novelty'; Talk	Gypsy Fiddles	Siegfried Wagner, talk.	Dance Orchestra .....
11:00 News Analysis; E. B.	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Dance Orchestra .....
11:15 Rideout; Master	"Music You Want".....	Local news; orchestra..	Dance orchestra	Dance Orchestra .....
11:30 Works of Music; or.	"Music You Want".....	Postviews;	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music....
11:45 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Music You Want".....	"Student Prince"; Interviews	thur Mann; recorded ..	Music; News .....

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock....	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; News....	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 Music; news	Reveille Roundup	Taxes; "Fiesta"	News Service	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News	Musical Clock	"At the Console"	.....
8:00 News of the World.	News Roundup	News Service	'Eight Bells'; music....	Five Star News.....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs....	George & Dixie; news...	'Morning Watch'; talks	'Post Exchange' .....
8:30 Carl Moore's Va-	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange" .....
8:45 riety Show; News..	Toast; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Circle C Ranch Boys....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue..	News; recordings	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's music..
9:15 School of the Air...	"The Breakfast Club"...	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's music..
9:30 School of the Air...	"The Breakfast Club"...	Concert Internationale ..	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45 Dramatic sketch ...	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Dramatization	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00 Hymn recital	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	"N. E. Cupboard"	Studio talk .....
10:15 "Myrt and Marge",	News; Hum and Strum..	"Bachelor's Children" ..	Australian News; record	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 "Stepmother"	Musical program	"Help Mate"; sketch....	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"..
10:45 Food Fair	"String Time"	"Road of Life".....	Studio speaker	"Shopping With You"..
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor....	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News commentator	Guadalajara Trio .....
11:15 "Man I Married"...	Church in the wildwood.	"Right to Happiness"...	Ruth Moss, interviews..	Organ; Guest .....
11:30 Bright Horizons; sk.	Two Men and a Girl....	"The Bartons"; sketch ..	Melody Strings	"Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Music; talk; K. Ivers..	"David Harum"; sketch..	Choir Loft	Five Star News.....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk...	News; Hum and Strum..	"Gene and Glenn".....	John B. Hughes, news...	"Rhythm Revue"; sports
12:15 Big Sister; sketch..	"Judy and Jane".....	"Kaleidoscope".....	Defense; Agriculture pgm	The Town Crier .....
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Concert Melodies .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"...	Hour; Washington news;	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	Monitor Views the News
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ..	"Baukhage Talking"	News Service	I'll Find My Way.....	Musical Mailbox .....
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agriculture News..	"Musical Roundup"	"Government Girl"; sk...	Musical Mailbox .....
1:30 Vic and Sade; sk...	Studio Program	Marjorie Mills; house-	Organ recital	Musical Mailbox .....
1:45 "Road of Life".....	War news	hold talk	H. Arnold's Or.; songs....	"The Playgoer" .....
2:00 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"...	Cedric Foster	"The Victory Program".
2:15 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"The Mystery Man"...	Colonial Network Orch...	"The Victory Program".
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Dance Concert	"Valiant Lady"	School of the Air.....	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Dance Concert	"Grimm's Daughter"...	School of the Air.....	Five Star News.....
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	"Mutual Goes Calling"...	Sports and music.....
3:15 Swing Time	"Honeymoon Hill".....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch....	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and music.....
3:30 News; "Snapshots".	"John's Other Wife".....	"Pepper Young's Family"	"WCAE Airliners"; or.;	Sports and music.....
3:45 Fed. Women's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade".....	vocalists; News	Sports and music.....
4:00 Musical Camera ...	Club Matinee: variety...	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports and music.....
4:15 Orch.; 'Jerry & Sky'	Club Matinee: variety...	"Stella Dallas".....	Sports Matinee	Sports and music.....
4:30 United We Stand..	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones".....	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ.....
4:45 Press news	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"...	Boake Carter, news....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, cowboy songs.	"When a Girl Marries"...	News; Sports Matinee ..	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15 "The Goldbergs"...	"Little Orphan Annie"...	"Portia Faces Life".....	Dramatic Serial	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk.	"Four of Us".....	"We, the Abbotts".....	"Jack Armstrong"; the...	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup".....	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	Five Star News.....
6:00 News comment ...	News; Herb Lewis, songs.	News Service	Prayer; dinner concert..	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Voice of Broadway.	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier .....
6:30 "Page One"; music.	Sports Digest; music....	"Musical Rendezvous"...	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendesvous"...	Memory Lane	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Dance music .....
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen"; drama....	News of the World.....	Red Nichols' Orchestra ..	Five Star News; Talk...
7:30 Helen Menken in	Al Pearce and His Gang.	"Confidentially Yours"..	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Dance music .....
7:45 "Second Husband"	Al Pearce and His Gang.	Musical program	"Inside of Sports".....	The Alpineers .....
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue....	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"What's My Name"; quiz	"PM" Reporter .....
8:15 Heir"; drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue....	vocalists; chorus	program	"Hollywood Four" .....
8:30 "Arkansas Traveler";	'Meet Your Navy'; Naval	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordon, Secret	Henry King's Orchestra..
8:45 Bob Burns.....	Band; Chorus; Speakers	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	"Romance in Music".....
9:00 "We, the People";	Famous Jury Trials.....	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News...	Variety Hour .....
9:15 interviews; music..	Famous Jury Trials.....	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:30 Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Concert;	Fibber McGee and	Freddy Martin's Orch....	Variety Hour .....
9:45 Report to the Nation	Frank Black, conductor	Molly; guests	"Miss Meade's Children"	Variety Hour .....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or...	NBC Symphony Concert;	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing..	Bruins-Chicago hockey
10:15 Public Affairs	Frank Black, conductor	soloists; orchestra	Tommy Tucker's Orch...	game .....
10:30 Jobs for Victory...	War extra	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel-	Jerry Wayne, songs; or..	Bruins-Chicago game ..
10:45 News; Sports	"A-Z in Novelty"; talk .	son's Or.; songs; comedy	Male chorus	Five Star News.....
11:00 News analysis	News; Music	News Service	Joe Reichman's Orch....	Dance orchestra .....
11:15 Rideout; Master	"Music You Want".....	Local news; Music	Joe Reichman's Orch....	Dance orchestra .....
11:30 Works of Music;	"Music You Want".....	Francis Craig's Serenade	BBC News; orchestra...	Day's End; music.....
11:45 B. Goodman's Or..	"Music You Want".....	Francis Craig's Serenade	Don Bestor's Orchestra..	Music; news .....

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL 6.04mc; 9.70 or 11.73mc

6:00 p. m.—Features in French, Czech and Italian

6:15 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).

6:30 p. m.—Radio Code School (Beginners' Class).

7:00 p. m.—News, features, Music for Brazil in Portuguese.

8:00 p. m.—News, Features, Music in Spanish.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Towers News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (9.70mc and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Sydney—7:25 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Moscow—7:45 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—The News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—9:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—"Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

Lima, Peru—10:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.06 meg., 49.3 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—News. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Concert with Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.8mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—Organist and Trio.
3:45 p. m.—"It's Dance Time."
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Pan-American.
5:00 p. m.—"Danzant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Walter Kidder, baritone.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Terry Shand's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—Morton Gould's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—Siegfried Wagner, talk.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Tommy Tucker's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—"Stars Over Manhattan."
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Tony Pastor's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel"; Arthur Mann: Recorded.

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The Evangeline 1330 L St. N. W.
Landburgh's, 7th and E Sts. N. W.

Thousands of N. E. Libraries to Be Supplied With Civil Defense Literature

Air Raid Test In Boston Held As Satisfactory

New England today took steps to equip thousands of libraries with civilian defense literature, as Boston studied the results of yesterday's first full-dress air raid rehearsal.

Joseph M. Loughlin, United States Regional Director of Civilian Defense, urged in a special memo to the six New England State Defense Directors that library shelves be stocked with O. C. D. pamphlets.

He said his office had been "deluged" with requests for such booklets.

Boston defense officials meanwhile pointed to the fact that 10,224 wardens—about 85 per cent of the total—were on duty within a few minutes of yesterday's "alert," sounded at 2:55 p. m.

Although there was a certain amount of confusion, inasmuch as this was the first city-wide warning test, local officials, headed by John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, pronounced the results "entirely satisfactory."

Director Walsh, Capt. James J. Hinchey, Supervisor of air raid wardens, and Gerald F. Coughlin, Executive Secretary of the Committee, tourned the City in the official civilian defense car with its ear-splitting siren.

They reported that rarely were they unable to see at least one warden patrolling the streets, with arm band marking his identity.

When the yellow light flashed at report centers, the girls on duty immediately notified emergency services by telephone and the long job of telephoning air raid wardens then began. After the City's $45,000 air raid siren system is completed, so much telephoning will be unnecessary.

Mr. Loughlin, amplifying his suggestion that libraries be stocked with civilian defense literature, pointed out that State and local committees—as well as the O. C. D.—publish information pamphlets, all of which should be available to the public in some one central location.

"I think that if State and local defense councils co-operate by stocking special shelves with defense data, thousands of libraries in New England will be taking an active and very imortant role in the civilian defense effort," the Regional Director commented.

Harvard University library is at present building up an extensive civilian defense section, he added.

Waltham also held an air raid test yesterday, with 200 wardens and auxiliary policemen and firemen reporting for duty. The local defense officials said they found the results completely satisfactory.

In Cambridge, prospective air raid wardens were scheduled to hear tonight a discussion of saboteurs, their methods, and how to combat them. The lecture is to be delivered by Prof. E. R. Schwartz of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at the Rindge Technical School at 7:30.

Old Dominion Line Ends —U. S. Taking Ships

Immediate suspension of the Old Dominion Line, operated by the Eastern Steamship Lines between New York and Norfolk, Va., has just been announced by Alton B. Sharp, President of the Eastern Steamship Lines. The discontinuance is at the request of the Government, and the ships will be converted to Federal use, Mr. Sharp said.

Even Dolls Can Help a Nation's War Effort

In the interests of national defense these costumed miniatures are exhibited by their collector, Audrey Kargere, to further the sale of United States Defense Bonds and Stamps. The modish dresses trace the evolution of style from 1880 to the present day. The dolls may be viewed at Jordan Marsh Company's fifth floor annex auditorium for one week, beginning today.

Hard Coal Tar Pitch Best In Tests Against 'Incendiaries'

Hard coal tar pitch has been tested for extinguishing incendiary bombs and found better than sand, water, or any other inexpensive substance, Edwin Blair, chemical engineer for the testing laboratories of the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies at Everett, Mass., declares.

Tests of the material, which looks like little grains of coal, will be conducted by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, Percy Charnok, Fire Co-ordinator for the Committee, says. The Committee is also awaiting final tests by the United States Bureau of Mines, the National Fire Underwriters' Laboratories in Chicago, and other agencies. Results of these various experiments will determine whether the Committee adds the substance to its list of approved bomb extinguishers, Mr. Charnok said.

Because it is cheap, cleaner than sand, and less damaging than water, the pitch is especially adapted for household use, Mr. Blair explained. Fact that it is inexpensive may, however, result in its use also by industrial plants requiring extensive facilities. The pitch, it is reported, can be produced much less expensively than G-1, another bomb-extinguishing compound which has been found more effective than sand.

Tests have been under way at the Everett proving ground, upon request of the United States Bureau of Mines, Mr. Blair went on.

The pitch extinguishes the magnesium fire of an incendiary bomb by melting and forming a crust over the metal, thus keeping out the air. It will not extinguish the initial flames of the bomb, which result from burning of the thermite charge. This chemical burns out in less than a minute, however, and leaves ignited magnesium, which the pitch will quickly put out.

After the fire is extinguished, the substance can be left to cool into solid form. Then the entire crust can easily be lifted from the floor and carried out.

The pitch is a by-product of coal distillation to produce gas and coke. As produced by most gas companies it is not suitable for use as an extinguisher, Mr. Charnok emphasized. It must first be screened to separate dust, chunks and pebbles. In powder form, the pitch may cause a dust explosion. Suitably prepared, pitch can be put on the market for from $3 to $5 a ton, Mr. Blair estimated.

When in contact with fire the substance gives off yellow fumes and smoke, but according to Mr. Blair these gases are not dangerous.

Commercial firms are now making arrangements to put the material on the market, it was learned. The Bureau of Mines is reported to be negotiating with producers to screen the material properly so it can be sold for air-raid precaution use.

Householders could easily buy a 15 or 25-pound container of the material and store it in attics or other strategic places, with a long-handled shovel near-by. Unlike sand, the pitch has the happy characteristic of not absorbing any water.

Costume-Doll Exhibit Worth Half-Million

A half-million dollars' worth of miniature costume dolls—the only collection of its kind in the world—will be on exhibition for one week beginning today at Jordan Marsh Company's fifth floor Annex auditorium.

The costumed dolls, which trace the evolution of style from 1880 to the present day, are presented with the co-operation of the United States Defense Savings Staff of the Treasury Department and Jordan Marsh Company.

Miss Audrey Kargore, designer and sculptress, will explain her famous dolls, relating the history of each statuette. Miss Kargore obtained this remarkable collection of historical dolls from the court dressmaker of Europe, M. Gerstel, who dressed the great ladies of five decades and kept these miniature copies of their costumes.

The little dressmaker models are 22 inches in height and are exhibited in specially built glass-domed cases. In the collection are such celebrities as Queen Victoria, Lady Ampthill, and Lady Ruffern.

In addition, Miss Kargore's new collection of Famous American Women of History includes such characters as Dolly Madison, Betsy Ross, Martha Washington, Mary Todd Lincoln, Jane Addams, as well as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and other White House ladies. The "Minute Defense Women," including Molly Pitcher and Calamity Jane, also have been added to the collection.

Fore River Has Air-Raid Precaution Service

A highly organized air-raid precaution service, operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week, has been set up at the Fore River, Mass., shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company, it is announced by Company officials. This is to provide for the safety of the more than 18,000 workers and as a protection for the war materiel producing units which are operating there.

The organization is but one of several formed by Bethlehem Steel covering five major steel plants, shipbuilding and ship repairing yards on both coasts, as well as fabricating shops and other units in the company, officials explained.

To insure a maximum of safety for employees and to maintain uninterrupted production as far as possible, the various protective measures are operated by many decentralized divisions, similar in structure, operating among various departments of each plant.

Drawing on the experience of Great Britain and elsewhere, numerous bomb squads and fire protection squads are provided for so as to localize the effect of bombs and fires. Mutual-assistance arrangements are made between the plant and local authorities, but the set-up contemplates that a plant should be able to provide its own protection instantaneously and independently, as time is often the chief factor in the prevention or remedy of damage

The procedure includes wardens, patrol systems, fire-fighting squads, bomb extinguishers, medical and first-aid crews, safety and maintenance organizations.

The company has issued a booklet "Procedure for Air Raid Protection" which outlines the major necessary precautions to be taken. For example, the minimum equipment for an auxiliary fire-fighting squad is indicated as follows: One pair of leather or asbestos gauntlets for each squad member, one pair of dark safety-glass goggles for each squad member, four water buckets, one sand bucket with three-inch or four-inch layer of sand in bottom for use in removal of incendiary bombs, one portable water pump, one long handled, flat, square-nosed shovel, two bags, each containing about 10 pounds of sand, two electric lanterns, two one-pound sealed packages of copper sulphate to be dissolved in water (one pound of copper sulphate per bucket) for use on phosphorous bombs, 100 feet of ½-inch manila rope, three steel sheets for protective shields.

Feb. 16 Call Only for New Registrants

War Activities in New England

Forthcoming Registration—If you have already registered under the Selective Training and Service Act, you do not have to reregister on Feb. 16, Col. Ernest L. Averill, Massachusetts Director of Selective Service, pointed out today as plans for the coming Third Registration Day moved toward completion.

The warning that those already registered need not register again was made by the State Director because of apparent misconception of the forthcoming registration in several sections of the state.

"The forthcoming registration," Colonel Averill said, "is to complete the registration of the nation's potential military man power. Those who registered on Oct. 16, 1940, and July 1, 1941, are already recorded with their proper local boards and when the cards of those who register on Feb. 16 are sent to the proper boards, we will then have a complete picture of the men who will be available for certain types of service, either in the military forces or in industry in this all-out war effort."

Shipbuilding Picks Up—Predicting the approach of the time when American shipyards will be able to outbuild sinkings, William H. Collins, General Manager of the Fore River Shipbuilding Division of the Bethlehem Steel Company, urged greater concentration on the building of aircraft carriers. Britain's loss of the Repulse and the Prince of Wales, he pointed out, showed that "we can't leave such ships alone, unprotected by aircraft," and carriers are desirable to insure such protection, Mr. Collins said in an interview yesterday. Speaking of shipbuilding generally, he said:

"As this program picks up—and it is picking up—I think we can outbuild the sinkings."

Submarine Finback Commissioned—In a brief ceremony, the submarine Finback was placed in commission Saturday at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. The craft will be under the command of Lt.-Comm. Jesse L. Hull. Hoisting of the commissioning pennant and the unfurling of the Union Jack and the American Flag were included in the ceremony.

Added Submarine Production—The Navy Department at Washington announces acquisition of the Groton Iron Works, Groton, Conn., to augment the facilities of a company now engaged in submarine production. The Navy stated that it would finance the cost of such additional facilities as may be required. The Electric Boat Company, of New London, Conn., will operate the expanded facilities for the Navy. And when the plant is in production—within a few months—it is expected that the submarine capacity of the plant will be nearly doubled.

Dollars for Scents—Difficult as it may be to imagine, thousands of dollars' worth of perfumes and cosmetics were purchased by Camp Edwards soldiers at 21 post exchanges last year. The dollar-a-day private is a very sentimental chap, and he's always on the alert for something new in the gift line to take to mother, sister, or sweetheart.

The post exchange headquarters has just placed a large order to fill the demand for Valentine's Day gifts of perfume and powder encased in boxes bearing regimental or divisional emblems.

Saving Sugar—Hundreds of War Department employees in Boston tightened up their belts both figuratively and literally today in efforts to aid the Government's plan to save sugar.

Surging up to the counters of the Army Base cafeteria, and finding the sugar allowance reduced to one spoonful "on request," they declined to take any, according to announcement from the Public Relations Branch of the Quartermaster Corps.

As a further reminder of the gigantic rationing program, starkly empty sugar bowls on the tables drew many a chuckle—nevertheless serving as silent monitors.

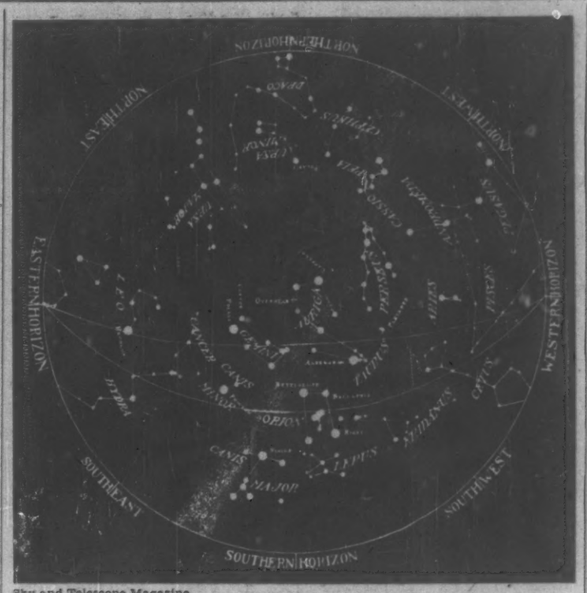
"Natural" Manufacturing Center—With the Navy criticized by Congress for not spreading naval construction orders throughout the country, Rear Admiral Samuel M. Robinson, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, testified at Washington that it was only "natural" to place such orders in the industrial Northeast, where facilities already are available. By expanding these plants to boost their output 25 or 30 per cent, he said, the Navy saved money and time.

"To get that same 25 or 30 per cent in a new plant, say, out in Dubuque or some like place," he continued, "would cost you probably four or five times that amount and it would take you at least a year-and-a-half or longer to get it."

He was interrupted by Representative J. William Ditter, (R) of Pennsylvania, a member of the subcommittee, who remarked:

"If you were going to buy a cargo of cotton, you would not go up in the Vermont hills to get it, you would go down South where it grows."

"That is about what it amounts to," Admiral Robinson replied.



Sky and Telescope Magazine

Positions and Magnitudes Charted

The stars for February as seen from mid-northern latitudes at 9 p. m. Feb. 7 and 7 p. m. Feb. 23. Magnitudes of the stars are indicated by the sizes of the disks marking the stars, and the names of some of the brighter stars appear. The elliptic crosses near the center, the equator below it.

The Sky for February

Prepared by the Harden Planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History for The Christian Science Monitor.

Full moon was at 4:12 a. m. E. S. T. on Feb. 1. The last quarter moon will occur at 9:52 a. m. E. S. T. on Feb. 8. On the 15th, the moon will be new at 5:02 a. m. E. S. T. and the first quarter phase will be attained at 10:40 p. m. E. S. T. on the 22nd.

The planet Venus, which has appeared so prominently in the southwest during the past several weeks, was in inferior conjunction with the sun at 12 noon E. S. T. today. Later in the month it rapidly separates from the sun in the morning sky. By the 20th it will be a brilliant object of stellar magnitude —4.1 and will rise about an hour and a half before sunrise. Today it makes its closest approach to the earth for the year, when its distance will be only 25,110,000 miles.

Little Mercury is too near the sun to be seen during February.

On the 15th, Mars will be on the meridian at 5:23 p. m. E. S. T. It appears as a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Aries. This month Mars sets just after midnight.

Jupiter, the brightest planet in the evening sky, will appear directly south at 6:59 p. m. E. S. T., setting about two and a half hours after midnight. Nearby, Saturn crosses the meridian at 5:40 p. m. E. S. T. and sets just after midnight.

Pier Act Repeal Urged; Opposed

Repeal of the act authorizing State purchase and modernization of the Boston & Maine piers in Charlestown was urged recently by Representative Harry Kalus (D) of Boston as he told the joint committee on rules that it would constitute "a $4,500,000 gift to the railroad."

The Boston Representative, one of the strong opponents of the pier bill during the 1941 session, said decline in Port business makes the expenditure unwarranted, that the provision to lease the improved piers to the B. & M. is actually a subsidy, that it may be impossible to obtain materials for the work, and that the possibility of air raids makes it inadvisable to expend a large sum of money on such a project.

Opposing the repeal measure, Richard Parkhurst, Chairman of the Boston Port Authority, insisted "the demand for modern pier space is greater than ever before." If there is a reduction of lend-lease shipping through Boston, other cargoes will be substituted, he promised.

James B. Brown, legislative counsel for the B. & M., denied the pier improvements would constitute a gift to the railroad, asserting that the rental to be paid by the road will pay all principal and interest charges and return to the State a large profit when the lease expires.

Coal Users Urged To Increase Stock

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Secretary Harold L. Ickes, the solid fuels co-ordinator, has reported decrease averaging three days' supply in consumer storage of soft coal, and has admonished coal users to build up stocks while production and transportation facilities are available.

The co-ordinator explained that consumers actually increased their storage by 974,000 tons from December to January, but that the fast-increasing rate of consumption more than offset the larger stocks.

The net result, he said, was that 62,737,000 tons held in storage on Jan. 1 was an average of 40 days' supply, at the December consumption rate, as compared with the 61,763,000 tons held on Dec. 1, which represented an average of 43 days' supply at the previous consumption rate.

Secretary Ickes said production of bituminous coal dropped from 11,325,000 tons during the week ended Jan. 17 to an estimated 11,000,000 tons for the week ended Jan. 24. Production for 1942 to date is more than 2,000,000 tons above output for the same period last year.

Via Poland's 'Underground' To U. S. School

To pay the school expenses of a 10-year-old Polish refugee who was "smuggled" out of his native land, the Stuart School in Boston will present a program of Polish songs and dances on Sunday, Feb. 15, at 3 p. m., it was announced today.

Stanley Kurzetkowski, with his young brother, escaped via the "underground" in Nazi-dominated Poland recently, and is now a scholarship student at the Ashburnham School for Boys, Ashburnham, Mass.

In order that his support may never become cut off until he becomes a "leader of a restored Poland," the Stuart School is presenting Ellenor Cook Lane and Roman Smoluchowski, experts on Poland, in the special program. Contributions for Stanley will be solicited during the afternoon.

Details of the Kurzetkowski brothers' recent escape are kept secret in order that others may take the same route, but it is known that on one occasion Stanley stepped in front of an older man, braved a threatening Nazi gun and saved the man from probable shooting.

Dr. Marchlewski, Minister Plenipotentiary of Poland to Mexico, has vouchsafed that the boys' family is, in its homeland, "renowned for its patriotism and its high social standing.' He declared that the boys "merit assistance in their desire to obtain an adequate education."

In the Sunday afternoon program at the School, 102 Fenway, Miss Lane will present Polish folk songs and Mr Smoluchowski, late of Princeton University, will speak on "Glimpses of Poland Before the War."

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Italy Falters—It Must Lose to Win

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The British setback in North Africa robs the United Nations once more of the possibility of effective pressure upon Italy. Only a month ago Signor Mussolini was threatening martial law in the seven southern provinces of Italy. It is in these provinces from Naples to Calabria that Italian individualism has been most conspicuous, as shown in the repeated examples of insubordination in that area.

These provinces were the last to submit to Fascism. Active and passive resistance against the Fascist system continued there for years after Mussolini's march on Rome.

The proximity of these provinces to the North African seaboard has caused the Italian General Staff to be continually worried over the possibility of a British invasion of Sicily or Southern Italy. The retreat of the British Imperial forces, therefore, has relieved the Fascist High Command of considerable worry.

Nevertheless the Italian people today are unmistakably antiwar. They are beginning to regard Fascism as mainly responsible for dragging them into the struggle and the Italian authorities are continually exercised over the possibility of the antiwar sentiment turning into open rebellion against Fascism. Such an event at the present moment would prove more than embarrassing for Hitler, who has experienced nothing but troubles from his alliance with Mussolini.

Italy's proximity to Germany, though an advantage from a military point of view, may well in the end aggravate the German supply problem.

Lacks Essential Materials

To begin with, Italy is bankrupt. It lacks nearly all the essential raw materials, and has always been dependent upon oversea countries for their import.

Mussolini's thirst for glory stripped the Italian Treasury of its last gold reserve. The conquest of Abyssinia, in 1935, and its maintenance during the next five years cost Italy nearly eight times the bill for its participation in the Spanish Civil War. Additional military expenditure for the years 1935 to 1940 amounted to 17 per cent of the total national income in the same period. Virtually the whole of the national income, therefore, was required to meet the cost of the military apparatus and of the colonial Empire. All the other items of the budget had to met by increased taxation, borrowing, and by "living on the substance." This last means was to be used profusely, for the dwindling credit rendered borrowing more and more difficult, while the net result of taxation grew more and more meager, if not in amount, at least in value, through the steady rise of prices.

Prices for food, fixed and controlled by the authorities, rose between 1939 and the middle of 1941 by almost 100 per cent. Family allowances had to be increased by 40 per cent in March, 1941, and to be doubled three months later, in June, 1941.

The doubling of prices, which also extended to the services to be bought by the states, necessarily doubled the expenditure. The national income, moreover, is in a state of continual decline. Apart from the millions of soldiers who have been drawn away from productive work, Italy has lost through the war the markets to which half of its former exports went.

The income from tourist traffic which paid for nearly a quarter of the Italian imports has been lost completely, and so have the remittances from Italian emigrants which used to improve the balance of payments of the home country appreciably.

Duce Unable to Pay

Mussolini has ruined the economy of his Fascist Empire so thoroughly that he is unable to pay even for the military supplies that are sent to him from Germany. He has not left anything to export and use as a compensation for those deliveries.

Germany indemnifies itself in two ways. Some 150,000 Italians work in Germany who receive only a fraction of the salaries agreed upon, the balance being credited to the Italian Government. Besides, Italy undertook to feed the German troops who are stationed in its European or its colonial territory.

Since German soldiers are in group 1A as to provisioning, this additional demand on Italian food reserves could be met only by drastic cuts in the civilian rations. For the last 10 months Italians have been allowed 3½ oz. of fat or oil per week, and it does not make things more pleasant that there is virtually no meat which to fry in the oil and only 7 oz. of bread per day which could be made more nourishing by spreading fat on it.

The rationing system and the accompanying scarcity spread during the last four months to nearly all the victuals of which the meals of the masses mainly consisted. It includes now all sorts of noodles, cheese, potatoes, beans, lentils, eggs and milk—in addition to the earlier rationed meat, fat, and bread.

Even those things which are plentiful in Italy, salt for instance, are beyond reach of vast groups of the population, owing to a prohibitive consumer tax. All along the Adriatic and the Tyrrhenian coast one can watch people sneaking to the beach at night and bringing seawater home in buckets. They use it for cooking purposes in order to spare the expensive salt, and risk heavy penalties thereby.

How to feed the Italian people, how to galvanize their moral resistance, and how to keep the state machine in working order, is Mussolini's problem. The solution has to come from exactly those materials in which Germany itself is deficient.

The easiest of all the raw material problems emerging from Hitler's alliance with Italy is that of steel. The seizure of the French and the free access to the Swedish iron mines is providing the two European Axis partners presumably with all the iron ore they need for the time being. But this is an exceptional case. It is different as to copper, nickel, tin, manganese, tungsten, chromium, vanadium, molybdenum, asbestos, rubber, oil, and textiles, above all cotton, wool, and hemp.

Must Lose To Win

Italy's peacetime requirement of copper, for example, amounted to 80,000 tons a year, of which a mere 4,000 tons were obtained in the country. There is in all Europe only Yugoslavia whose output could satisfy even two thirds of the Italian demands. Yet Germany has the first call on Yugoslavian resources, and since it is just as poor in copper as Italy, it takes the bulk of it.

It is similar as to manganese and asbestos, both of which could be purchased from Russia, if Russia were not at war with the Axis. And it is similar as to tin, nickel, and the aforementioned rare metals, tungsten and vanadium.

Germany may well some day have to decide whether to drop its European partner whose co-operation costs more than it is worth, and to take itself all the available resources and gird for one last all-out attack; or whether to lose its edge in the vain attempt to make two times two equal seven.

The seriousness of the situation was revealed through the statement of the Italian Minister of Finance who a short time ago proudly pointed out that the direct war expenditure of his country had fallen since July, 1940, until March of this year from 7,000,000,000 lire a month to 5,400,000,000 lire, due to the fact that by the latter date Italy had no longer to care for the Abyssinian Army. This task had been taken over by the British.

Grotesque as it appears, it is true that Italy can gain only by losing, by getting itself out of its responsibility for the army, the civil administration, and the working of its industry.

This is definitely not the kind of ally which either Hitler or Japan needs.

Anti-Nazis in Reich Seen Growing Bolder

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 2

Encouraged by Russian military successes, anti-Hitler forces inside Germany are becoming bolder in their efforts to undermine the Nazi machine, the German writer Lion Feuchtwanger said in a publication issued today by the Soviet Embassy.

The Germans are waking up to the extent of the Russian offensive and are questioning Hitler's earlier boasts that the Red Army was defeated, Mr. Feuchtwanger said. The writer is understood to be in Britain.

The publication "Soviet War News" also carried a manifesto signed by 57 refugee German writers, artists, and politicians calling upon their countrymen to renounce Hitler and return to the ideals of Goethe, Schiller, and Beethoven. They asked German soldiers to lay down their arms and refuse to obey their officers.

"Working men and women of Germany: Undermine and destroy Hitler's war machine by every means in your power," the appeal said. "Prepare for mass strikes and demonstrations."

New Blimp Base On San Francisco Bay

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2 (AP)—A base for blimps, the dread of submarine commanders, was established on San Francisco Bay Saturday.

The Navy announced it had commissioned an airship patrol squadron on near-by Moffett Field, and said that by the end of this year it was expected the entire Pacific coast would be under airship patrol as an aid to bombing planes and destroyers.

Some of the non-rigid dirigibles, commonly referred to as blimps, went into service immediately.

After April 15 the Navy will take over Moffett Field completely. It now is headquarters of the Army's West Coast Air Corps training center, which is to be moved to another location.

In commissioning the patrol squadron, Rear Admiral Hugo W. Osterhaus praised the Army for "superb co-operation" in permitting operation of the squadron from the Army base 10 weeks ahead of schedule. "It is of great importance," he said, "that the American public should know how the Army and Navy can co-operate; here we have an outstanding instance. . . . This is common sense and is just another example of the spirit prevailing in this area since the beginning of the national emergency."

Command of the squadron was vested in Lieut. Comdr. George F. Watson, for many years intelligence officer at Lakehurst, N. J.

Duce Expects Army Will Do 'as in Past'

ROME, Feb. 2 (Andi Agency to AP)—Premier Mussolini addressed blackshirt volunteers at a parade yesterday in one of Rome's ancient forums in commemoration of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Fascist Militia.

"In this present war which engages the whole human race in two opposed camps, you represent an irreplaceable, irresistible force: the force of an idea, faith in Italy and Fascism," he declared.

"I am surpremely certain you will do tomorrow everywhere, as you did in the past."

Bombs Damage Newspaper Plant In Johannesburg

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, Feb. 1, delayed (AP)—Two more bombs burst in Johannesburg early today despite the announcement that saboteurs were liable to capital punishment and the fact that arrests were made after explosions last week which knocked out power lines supplying the Rand gold mining district.

One damaged the Bantu World newspaper printing works and near-by buildings and the other badly damaged a cafe.

Telegraph and telephone lines to Bloemfontein and between Kimberley and Johannesburg were cut, but the damage was repaired quickly.

It was charged Jan. 31 that sabotage in South Africa was being conducted by German Gestapo agents whose headquarters were at Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa.

'Hitler' Pass Opens Locked Doors of BBC

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP) — Headquarters of the British Broadcasting Corporation, supposedly one of the best-guarded buildings in Britain, was captured yesterday—by Home Guards engaged in exercises.

The attack began at midnight and was finished by the successful entry of two Home Guards armed with bogus passes—one signed "Adolf Hitler."

Food for Americans

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The American Red Cross reports that it is providing one food package a week to 300 Americans interned by Germany at Compiégne, Occupied France. The supplies come from a reserve stock maintained at Geneva, Switzerland.

Potential Nazi Trap

Associated Press

Russian Advances Indicate Pincer Tactics

Working their way to the west and to the rear of the German-occupied area around the industrial center of Stalino, the capture of Berestovoya in the south and the advance of the Russians from Lozovoya in the north, as shown by the arrows, indicate that the Russian armies may be making a pincers movement to trap the Nazis at Stalino, Taganrog and Mariupol, according to Moscow sources.

Russians Report 55-Mile Gain Through Germans in Ukraine

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (AP)—Fresh Russian successes on the long, jagged winter front from Leningrad to the Crimea were reported today, highlighted by accounts of a 55-mile advance against the Axis in the Ukraine and destruction of a battalion of Nazi Elite Guards.

Place names generally were omitted from the reports.

"We are not announcing the capture of a single village, town, or city until after we are sure the Germans know of its fall," one Russian authority explained. "In this way their surrounded, cut-up, out-flanked regiments are suffering from even more confusion."

Russian Summary

Soviet dispatches gave this picture of the week-end fighting:

1. Numerous German units routed before Leningrad included the Seventh Parachute Division, transferred from Crete recently, and the 223rd Infantry Division, whose captured members were quoted as saying they had been transferred from Bordeaux, Occupied France, on Christmas Day.

2. Russian ski troops threw back five German counterattacks in the Moscow zone in three days, killed 4,900 Germans, and recaptured 60 inhabited places.

3. Three regular divisions were defeated in a 55-mile advance in the Lozovaya sector 80 miles south of Kharkov. Details were not given.

4. Berestovoya, 30 miles north of the Sea of Azov, 135 miles south of Lozovaya, and 115 miles west of German-held Taganrog, was claimed recaptured, but dispatches did not disclose how the Russians got there. It was recalled, however, that recent reports had told of Russian landings on the shore of the Sea of Azov west of Taganrog.

5. Several important hills overlooking Sevastopol, in the Crimea, were reported occupied by the Red Army.

Activity in Ukraine

It was on the southern, or Ukraine, front that the greatest events evidently were taking place.

There was no explanation of the Soviet claim of a 55-mile advance on a 60-mile front in the Ukraine, in which 20 more villages and towns were liberated.

The report merely told of the defeat of three regular divisions, including the 68th, which had been resting in Kharkov, industrial center of the Ukraine, and which was rushed to the front when the Russians began a surprise offensive.

Students of the map here speculated, however, that after reaching Lozovaya, 80 miles south of Kharkov and about 70 miles northeast of Dnieperopetrovsk on the great bend of the Dnieper, the Russians may have turned south, using their salient, which is more than 60 miles deep, as the base of their new drive.

[The British Radio said the Russians were within 37 miles of Dnieperopetrovsk, the site of the great dam and hydroelectric works which the Red forces destroyed before the Germans entered on Aug. 26. This would indicate the Russians were pushing eastward and also deepening their salient.]

Huge Pincer Closing

Combined with the capture of Berestovoya, this offensive may represent the northern arm of a huge pincer designed to snip off the entire German-held area around the industrial center of Stalino, Taganrog, and Mariupol north of the Sea of Azov.

There still was no explanation of how the Russians had reached Berestovoya. Observers recalled unofficial reports recently of Russian landings on the shore of the Sea of Azov west of Taganrog, however, and speculated that the Red Army may have developed a large-scale offensive thereby. This drive from the Sea of Azov would represent the southern arm of the pincer.

Red Star said that the Russian advance was at a greater tempo than even the German gains between June and November.

From Dec. 5 to Jan. 15, it was claimed, the Russians have captured 2,760 tanks, 4,801 cannon, 3,071 mortars, and 33,640 trucks.

The Germans are now building new second and third lines of defense, it was said, and are bringing up reserves from deep in the rear. Men from 13 new divisions recently have been captured, it was declared.

German Divisions Depleted

The three divisions routed in the Ukraine were said to have been so depleted that they consisted of but 8,000 or 9,000 men each.

A captured officer of the 29th German Tank Regiment on the Western Front, said only four tanks remained in his unit.

Clashes between German and sulking Rumanian troops on the Sevastopol Front have occurred, Red Army dispatches said, and the Germans have been obliged to replace some Rumanian regiments with German units because the Rumanians are complaining at the length of the war.

The Germans are constructing a second line of defense there as the result of Soviet artillery blasting their observation posts, it was said, and Soviet aviation is constantly active while German planes almost never come over.

An official Russian announcement, broadcast by the Moscow Radio, said General Drisen, described as commander of the 62nd Germany Army Corps, had been killed.

This was the second fatality among German generals to be reported by the Russians in two days, an earlier announcement reporting the killing of General Braun, commander of the 68th German Division. General Braun was killed when Russian guerrillas blew up his headquarters in Kharkov, it was stated.

[Dr. Raumund Tollenaere, described as the Propaganda Chief of the Flemish National League, has been killed on the Leningrad Front while fighting in the Flemish Legion, according to a Berlin dispatch from Brussels.]

Subtle Sabotage

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Many of the skis collected by the Germans in Sweden and occupied Norway for the use of Nazi troops on the eastern front have proved unserviceable, the London Radio said today.

Prior to delivery to the Germans, the skis had been soaked in water and then quickly dried, with the result that they broke into pieces as soon as they were put to hard use, the Radio said. The broadcast was heard here by CBS.

Ski Races Begin All Over Russia

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Soviet Union's greatest wartime sports event, the cross country ski races in honor of the Red Army, began in all snow-clad sections of the nation yesterday with civilian teams competing under military conditions.

The number of competitors was expected to exceed those of last year when several million persons participated throughout the entire country.

1,545,131 in 'Executive'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Civil Service Commission reports that there were 1,545,131 civilian employees in the executive branch of the Federal Government last November. This was an increase of 2.21 per cent over October.

Muselier Denies St. Pierre to Be Neutral

ST. PIERRE, ST. PIERRE-ET-MIQUELON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Admiral Emile Muselier, whose forces occupied these disputed islands Christmas Eve, was quoted last night by the Free French news agency as saying the reports of a so-called "neutralization" of this territory under Canadian guarantee were 'trial balloons."

"Neither Berlin, Vichy, nor any other power will 'neutralize' the true France," the Admiral said. "The majority of the people here are not neutral, and will never agree to become accomplices of those who blaspheme democracy.

"One speaks of this 'neutrality,' " said the admiral, "at the exact moment when Vichy, through that Quisling of Indo-China, Admiral Decoux, calls on New Caledonia (Pacific Free French island) to revolt—undoubtedly to send its nickle exports to Japan and serve as a base for Japanese submarines.

"What is meant by neutrality? If St. Pierre and Miquelon were neutral in the real sense that would permit German submarines to stop and refuel here in their Atlantic offensive.

"No, these islands are and will remain French. . . I have confidence in the word of noble President Roosevelt and in that great man of war who is Churchill, and their solemn promise made to all free men by the Atlantic Charter."

Well Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Carefully planned moves which eventually ended in the occupation of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon by the Free French forces were made in Montreal, according to Jean Charles Harvey, editor and publisher of Le Jour, a French language weekly newspaper published here. The meetings which certain prominent citizens and residents of St. Pierre and Miquelon attended with members of the Free French forces were held in the offices of Le Jour, after the paper had received evidence indicating that the islanders wished to throw off the yoke of Vichy.

"The St. Pierre and Miquelon incident has caused much ink to flow," Mr. Harvey said, "yet we had indisputable evidence from the residents that at least 95 per cent of the people of the islands wished to support the Free French movement under General de Gaulle.

"For a long time prior to the meetings, as early as last August," stated Mr. Harvey, "we had been receiving letters from the inhabitants, who left the island voluntarily. They told us that a miniature Gestapo had been set up and that a severe censorship was in vogue. They wrote us and told us that the only radio station on the islands had been put to use against the Allies, informing the enemy of the movements of Allied ships. These letters were not received through the ordinary mails, but had been brought out by fishermen to the mainland, and eventually reached our office."

Mr. Harvey quoted several letters, one stating, "In the name of 95 per cent of the inhabitants we ask for our liberation. We are no longer allowed to wear the Cross of Lorraine, and it is to you we look for liberation and to plant the flag of St. Jeanne d'Arc on our shores. Again we beseech you to free us."

The messages received by Mr. Harvey revealed that the people of the little islands wanted a referendum and that they disapproved of their Vichy-appointed governor, Baron G. De Bournat, who prevented the islanders from staging a plebiscite. He also had in his possession copies of circulars which had been distributed from door to door on the islands which asked residents to "know where your duty lies for glorious France and the France that will live forever."

"It was on the strength of these invitations from the islanders that a certain group of Montrealers who knew of the attitude of the inhabitants, and a group of Free French officers met in our office to discuss the situation, and it was there decided that intervention should follow and the islands be taken in the name of the Free French movement," said Mr. Harvey.

Subsequently Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier and Commander Maurice Quedrue, Free French Naval commander, and his aide visited Montreal, and the plans were gone into more thoroughly. Admiral Muselier eventually visted Ottawa and Washington to inform the authorities there of his intended move, but, according to Mr. Harvey, did not receive a satisfactory answer, so it was decided that he himself should make the move.

Iran Signs Pact With Allies Assuring Its Sovereignty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Articles of a treaty signed by Iran, Great Britain and the Soviet Union on Jan. 29, in Teheran respect the sovereignty of Iran, while stipulating the right of the Allies to maintain military forces on Iranian territory, according to a British Broadcasting Company report picked up by Columbia Broadcasting System.

Sir Reader Bullard, the British Minister, signed for Great Britain. The Soviet Ambassador, signed for the Soviet, and Ali Soheiby, the Iranian Foreign Minister for Iran.

The preamble of the treaty states that it is based on the principles laid down in the Atlantic Charter.

The Allied powers guarantee to respect the territorial integrity, sovereignty, and political independence of Iran. They also undertake to defend Iran from all aggression.

It is stipulated that the Allied powers may maintain land, sea and air forces on Iranian territory. It is also stipulated that the forces of the Allied powers shall be withdrawn from Iranian territory six months after hostilities cease.

An annex to the treaty provides that the Allies will not require the participation of Iranian armed forces against a foreign power. There is no provision in the treaty requiring the Iranian Government to bear the cost of works carried out by the Allies, which are not necessary to the ends of Iran.

The treaty is to remain in force until the date fixed for the withdrawal of the forces of the Allied powers from Iran. Notes which have been exchanged, state that the Governments of the Allied powers will do their best to insure that Iran will be represented on a footing of equality with any peace negotiations which directly affect her interests. The Iranian Government has given an assurance that it will not maintain diplomatic relations with any state which has no diplomatic relations with either of the Allied powers.

Nazi Commanders In France Called To Berlin Parley

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Feb. 2 (AP)—All the highest ranking German commanders of German-occupied France have been called to Berlin for an important conference Feb. 5, it was reported reliably yesterday.

The conference is understood to have been called in connection with the current German-French negotiations, which are aimed at establishing "collaboration" and French co-operation in the Nazi "new order" for Europe.

Both military and civilian officers were reported called to Berlin. Otto Abetz, German representative in Paris with the rank of ambassador, is not expected to return to Paris until after the conference. He has been in Germany for 12 days.

Nazi Exploitation Of West Russia

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Nazi-controlled Netherlands press has revealed that the Germans plan to exploit West Russia by hiring Dutch, Belgian, Danish and other farmers from Nazi-occupied countries as managers over Russian laborers, the profits to go to the German "East German Agricultural Company."

Aneta, Netherlands news agency, which recently received the papers, said that part of the land included in the plan has been lost in the Nazi retreat.

British Boys Register For Training Service

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Britain's youngest conscripts, boys of 17, registered Jan. 31 at Labor Exchanges throughout the nation for pre-service training until they become subject to regular Army service at 18½.

British Fall Back in Libya Under Heavy Axis Attacks

CAIRO, Feb. 2 (AP)—The British have fallen back about 100 miles from Bengasi under attacks by Axis forces "in considerable strength," the Middle East communiqué acknowledged today.

The war bulletin mentioned fighting at Maraua, 85 miles east of Bengasi, and in the Slonta area, which is about 19 miles still farther northeast.

[Maraua, roughly midway between Bengasi and Derna, on the hump of Cirenaica, lies east of Barce, which Axis communiqués reported today also has fallen to Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's troops.]

At Maraua, however, the British said, the 11th Infantry Brigade carried out a successful counter-attack "in which many casualties were inflicted on the enemy" and counterattacked also to check the enemy in the Slonta area.

Reached Eastern Bases

The communiqué said that the 7th Indian Infantry Brigade, which had held Bengasi, fought its way "almost intact" through Axis territory to reach eastern bases, but the engineer and other units left behind to demolish installations in the lost port probably had been captured.

Although the communiqué said that the 4th Indian Division was withdrawing in the highlands east of Barce "in close contact with the enemy who is following up this movement in considerable strength," it indicated that British forces of some size were passed by the Axis advance and were receiving air support.

As Msus, southeast of Bengasi, it said, imperial mobile columns remained on the offensive yesterday and captured four enemy vehicles with their crews.

"Throughout the course of yesterday's operation," it added, "our air forces continued to render effective support to operations on land while our bombers during Jan. 31-Feb. 1 attacked mechanical transport columns in the area of El Agheila-Agedabia, starting a number of fires."

Difficult Conditions

The RAF communiqué said that several gasoline trucks were among those set ablaze by British air attack and that fighter planes on constant patrol machine-gunned Axis transport columns wherever they were found.

"During the night of Jan. 28-29, when the decision to evacuate Bengasi was taken after encirclement of the area by strong Axis forces," headquarters related of the return of the Indian rearguards, "this brigade decided to break out to the south.

"This operation was successfully carried out in the face of abnormally difficult conditions.

"Surrounded by German and Italian tank formations strongly supported by motorized infantry, the 37th Indian Brigade boldly broke through, inflicting casualties and taking prisoners, in the course of their march over 200 miles of desert in most of which enemy columns were operating."

Powerful African King Pledges Fealty To Free French Flag

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP)—A native African king with enormous prestige in the central and southern regions of the Vichy-ruled Ivory Coast of West Africa has been announced as the newest follower of the flag of the Free French and a sworn enemy of Germany.

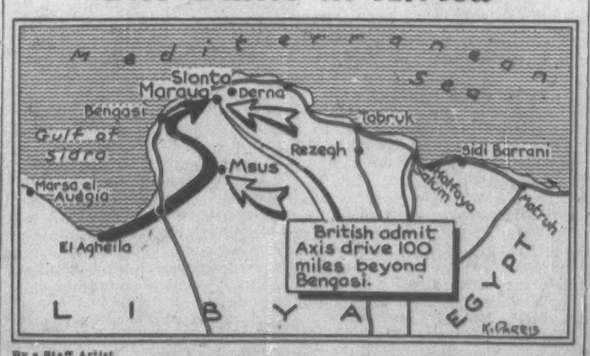
The King is Koadio Adiomani, sovereign of 260,000 Abron natives living in the Bondoukou district. The announcement, made Jan. 31, said he and his entourage arrived with dramatic fanfare on British Gold Coast territory.

He was bearing the French flag and asked that the De Gaullist Cross of Lorraine be added to it.

Welcomed codially by the British, he sent a message to Gen. Charles De Gaulle declaring Germany his enemy and pledging allegiance to the cause of the Free French.

In his retinue, along with five native chieftains and several thousands of subjects, was Kouame Adingra, one of his sons. Three others volunteered in the French Army, one is a prisoner in Germany and another was lost in the sinking of a ship torpedoed by the Germans.

The Battle in Africa



By a Staff Artist

Clash of Allies and Axis

Farthest point of German advance in Libya toward the Egyptian border indicated on map.

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Strategy in Battle of Singapore

By a Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 2—A parallel is being drawn in military circles here today between the British retirement from the Maylayan mainland to Singapore and the British evacuation from Dunkirk to Great Britain.

Not only were both accomplished without effective enemy intervention, but both left the aggressor with a tempting alternative to the difficult course of storming the stronghold of the withdrawn armies. This was, by the mere threat of such storming, to immobilize large numbers of troops urgently needed to resist assaults on other fronts.

People here who expect the Japanese to take a leaf out of Hitler's book, anticipate a new big-scale attack on the Dutch East Indies, while the Japanese consolidate their gains in the Malayan Peninsula and Lieut.-Gen. A. E. Percival's troops are bottled up on the small island 26 miles long by 14 miles wide separated by only a mile-wide strip of water from an enemy 100,000 strong.

Has Attack Started

Such a big scale attack would seem to have started already indeed with a rain of bombs and a curtain of shells that heralded the arrival of a Japanese invasion fleet off Amboina, the Dutch East Indies Naval Base second only in size to Surabaya, Java, and a point within 600 miles of Australia.

The 55 days occupied by the Battle of Malaya have been used energetically to strengthen the defenses of Singapore against assault from the landward side and the hope is entertained here that, even in the face of the heaviest attacks that the Japanese could launch, it may become a second Mafeking or Tobruk and hold until relief arrives.

The Island's ability to do this appears to depend on three factors: (1) the relative air power on both sides; (2) the Japanese ability to replace losses of men and material; (3) the ability of the Allies to augment the Island's supplies before the present stocks give out.

Food Situation

To take the third point first, it is declared that Singapore is no longer dependent for fresh food and vegetables, as formerly, on imports from the Dutch East Indies, the fertile areas of central Malaya and the rice fields of Siam, Burma, and Indo China.

Recently the population, normally 75,000, has been exhorted to grow its own vegetables, and food resources of all kinds have been conserved in preparation for the emergency now arising.

Major replenishment of these supplies, however, will have to be done by sea.

The preservation of water supplies is an outstanding consideration. Big water mains carry water from the mainland, but the Japanese now have control of these and the Island population must depend on its own two chief reservoirs. It is now the rainy season in Singapore and storms sweep with tropical violence over this Empire keypoint only 80 miles from the Equator.

Question of Air Power

Singapore's effective resistance to an attack depends in the first place on air power and it seems that the "city of the lion"—which is the translation of the word Singapore—boasts only a few airfields, all of which have been receiving attention from the Japanese.

The air facilities of the invaders are increasing all the while as they bring into ever greater use the flying fields of the Malayan mainland to carry out an important part of their five-fold Pacific program.

In addition to menacing Singapore, the Japanese are directing attacks upon Western Borneo, through the Macassar Straits between Borneo and Celebes, against Kendari in southeast Celebes, and towards New Guinea and Australia.

In the vast region of islands and seaways the attacker has been able to select from a large number of alternative objectives in order to build up his air striking forces. But the basic strategic problems in the Pacific are seen to be maritime ones, hinging upon the protection and destruction of sea communication lines.

U. S. Naval Successes

The substantial successes gained by the United States Navy is regarded here as a foretaste of the far heavier punishment which the Japanese have coming to them and it is estimated that Japanese losses, if they continue at only the present level, represent the destruction of 1,750,000 tons in 12 months—or more than four times their estimated building capacity of 400,000 tons annually. It is stated that the Japanese at the start of the Pacific war had merchantmen totalling 4,750,000 tons.

At a cost reckoned to be something like 4 per cent of this shipping the Japanese have deployed in the Pacific close to 500,000 land troops. Five divisions of these, it is estimated, are in Malaya, a similar number in Thailand and facing Burma, while ten divisions—200,000 men—are scattered in the Philippines and on other fronts opened among the islands of the Netherlands East Indies.

Combined naval and air power is required for the allies to confront these forces with effective resistance on land and the situation in Singapore means that the vital base on which the Allied naval strategy in these waters has hitherto turned is under bombardment by Japanese planes and under fire of Japanese guns.

It cost the British £30,000,000 to build the existing installation on land that 20 years ago was a mangrove swamp, and 20 square miles of deep water anchorage—enough to accommodate the whole British fleet—made Singapore the fifth biggest port of the British Empire.

When the floating dock costing £700,000 and now reported sunk was towed from Newcastle to Singapore by a Dutch tug transport charges amounted to nearly £250,000, of which £10,000 comprised the Suez Canal dues. Yet Singapore cost the British Government only £13,500 when Sir Stamford Raffles persuaded the Government to buy it in 1824.

India Seeks Arms For 'Unlimited' Army

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 2

India's army of an estimated 1,000,000 men is "capable of almost unlimited expansion if equipment is made available," Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, India's Agent General in the United States, asserted last night.

"For these tools and materials and weapons such as airplanes and tanks, India must look to the United States and to those of her allies whose industrial resources and technical skill are more highly developed," he said in an address prepared for radio delivery.

Pointing to India's "strategic position" in the war, the Agent General declared that "given this aid, India not only will be able to save herself for democracy, but will help save democracy for the world . . ."

Watching Sun Set on Axis

Wide World

Learning to Operate a Sun Recorder

This member of Britain's Women's Auxiliary Air Force, known familiarly as "WAAF," is learning to operate a sun recorder as part of her training to be a meteorologist. Accurate advance knowledge of weather conditions is playing an increasingly important role in the battle against the Axis. Eventually this woman and other "WAAFS" will replace men as meteorologists at Royal Air Force stations.

Pounds, Pence Confuse AEF's First North Ireland Payday

WITH THE AEF IN NORTHERN IRELAND, Feb. 2 (AP)—Payday—most important day of the month for soldiers anywhere—brought cheers from American troops here yesterday, and then the mathematical problems of monetary exchange for British pounds.

Many got their first pass days, and first opportunity to visit the small towns near their encampments.

Pay day in the States meant a mass descent on the nearest towns, thick steaks, hamburgers, hot dogs, soft drinks, sweets—with dollars going quickly for continuous hours of entertainment and feeding. At home, the soldiers wanted something different from the fare provided at camp.

Here, the best of the land is provided at the mess tables. The towns have no steaks, and the American soldier sampled fish and chips and tarts not so sweet as the cookies at home.

"I'd give a buck for a hamburger," said one soldier. "Boy, we didn't know when we were well off."

Many of the Irish townsfolk got a chuckle out of the way some of the American boys tried to assess their pounds, half crowns, shillings, sixpence, twopence, pennies, and half pennies in terms of dimes, quarters, half dollars, and dollars.

Five of the pound notes didn't seem like much to a soldier accustomed to getting 21 one-dollar bills, and his pocketbook wasn't made to carry them without folding.

Many of the soldiers had not been paid for two months, and there were loud arguments over the settling of debts contracted back in the States and on the way over when they were paid off in English money instead of dollars.

Scores of Irishmen, many from Eire, already have applied to join the American forces.

They have been thanked, but told that non-citizens are not enlisted in American armed forces.

Camp commanders did not permit more than 50 per cent of the men on 24-hour leave at one time.

Guards and patrols were maintained against the ever-present threat of air raids or parachute attack.

Air Battle Just 'Routine'

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 2 (AP)—"But it was all routine," concluded the pilot of a four-motored British Liberator bomber in reporting the riddling of two Nazi bombers in a dogfight and the strafing of a German submarine and warship during a 15-hour coastal patrol flight.

The crew's report to British intelligence officers was released by Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, manufacturer of the Liberator.

High over the Bay of Biscay, the bomber's gunner spotted a German Heinkel seaplane streaking for shore near the surface of the sea.

The pilot threw the Liberator into a steep dive.

"We brought all our guns to blazing in turn and shot him up thoroughly," the pilot reported. "One gunner blasted pieces off the Heinkel's fuselage and his next burst set fire to one of its engines.

"The Heinkel never fired a shot and disappeared into a rain cloud.

"Then the rear gunner hollered again, 'Big ship below.'

I banked to have a look and there was a pretty sight—not only a German warship, but beside her was a Nazi submarine fully surfaced."

Plummeting down, the bomber raked the submarine with its machine guns and cannon and dropped a stick of bombs close beside it. The sub dived, leaving a patch of brown oil on the surface.

"Then I decided to attack the warship," said the pilot. "We blasted with everything we had and got so low we could see our shells and bullets chipping fragments from her decks.

"Then the second Heinkel came at us. We drove him off four times while we were shooting up the ship, but he kept coming back.

"On the last attack he came at us head on. I thought he was going to ram us."

"The British gunners blasted away until the Nazi bomber pulled up in a climbing turn, stalled and went down in a wobbly dive, both engines smoking.

"He pulled out in time and flew away at sea level, but unless he could fly on one engine, he never got home."

Ammunition and fuel almost exhausted, the British strafed the warship once more, then set a course for home. Upon landing in England the crew found they had been in the air more than 15 hours.

"But it was all routine."

Quisling Inducted as Norse Premier

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP)—In a ceremony held in a thirteenth century Oslo fortress and guarded by native Norwegian Storm Troopers, Nazi Gestapo agents and German soldiers, Maj. Vidkun Quisling became Germany's puppet Premier for Norway yesterday.

He has no Cabinet at present.

The story of the installation as Premier of the man who played such a prime role in the German conquest of Norway in 1940 was obtained from German radiocasts.

Major Quisling's immediate superior, Reich's Commissioner Josef Terboven, conveyed the "most cordial wishes" of Adolf Hitler.

The Premier in his acceptance address said the foremost foreign task now was to conclude peace with Germany.

King Haakon's Government-in-Exile in London called the installation of Major Quisling "nothing but an attempted fraud by which the Norwegian people will not be deceived."

The German Version

An official Oslo communiqué relayed by the German Radio said:

"At the request of Norwegian Ministers which the Norwegian highest judicial court accepted as unimpeachably constitutional, Vidkun Quisling has taken over the Premiership of Norway.

"Reich's Commissioner Terboven has agreed to this and has accepted the proffered resignation of the present Government."

The communiqué went on to describe the ceremony which took place in the Akarshus, fortress of Oslo which dates to the thirteenth century.

In his acceptance speech, Major Quisling said that when the time is opportune, a national Congress representing all walks of life will be summoned.

At present he has a hand-picked National Assembly which serves as Parliament.

In foreign policy, Major Quisling said, the foremost task now is to conclude a peace with Germany. He called Germany's attitude toward the Norwegian people honorable, sincere and friendly. Germany is only "protecting" Norwegians, he said, referring to them as a Germanic people.

"All Norwegians are aware of their responsibility and must realize that this is not only Germany's but Norway's war against England, America and the U. S. S. R. and against international Jewry.

"Germany's victory is Norway's victory; Germany's defeat is also Norway's defeat—in fact, her destruction. A national Norwegian government must bear this in mind and act accordingly."

Not Pleased by Sweden

Major Quisling delivered an oblique criticism of neighboring Sweden. He said he wished as soon as possible to change the "state of affairs in which Sweden represents Norwegian citizens on behalf of the emigrant (Norwegian) Government in countries with whom England is at war, even in the case of Germany."

He expressed belief that now that the "new order" has been introduced in Norway "public opinion in Sweden will realize the significance of this and realize that the moment now has come for Sweden to revise her methods. We only desire good neighborliness on this Peninsula."

To the real Norwegian Government—the refugee regime of King Haakon here in London—the Oslo ceremony was so much play-acting but also an index of efforts which Germany is making to line up the conquered peoples of Europe.

Polish Jews Slain For Leaving Ghetto

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 2

The German Gestapo has executed 22 Polish Jews at Warsaw and Kielce for "abandonment of their Ghetto," Polish circles here said today.

Patriots Executed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Norwegian Legation said Jan. 31 that "a new wave of German executions" in Norway has resulted in the killing of at least 10 Norwegian patriots "during the past four days."

All were sentenced by German courts-martial. The Legation said that one of the men was accused of "activity injurious to the interests of the German occupational forces," one with distributing literature "of demoralizing content" among German soldiers, one with espionage, another with possessing illegal stores of weapons, and others with attempted escape to England.

The Legation also asserted that there had been arrests "indicating that the Germans are continuing their roundup of friends and associates of the Norwegian Royal Family—an action admittedly taken in reprisal for the recent British-Norwegian Commando raids in Western Norway."

All of those arrested, the Legation said, "are being threatened with deportation to Russia where they will be added to 'labor battalions' serving behind the German lines."

Norway 'Will Yet Be Free'

Wide World-Associated Press

REYKJAVIK, Iceland — Thousands of Norwegian airmen and sailors, including many who escaped from Norway since the German occupation of their homeland, are holding the battle line with their British and American Allies in the struggle for the North Atlantic.

The Norwegian Army is represented in Iceland by skiing instructors who are teaching British troops in the mountain valleys of this island.

All of them, from petty officers with 20 years' service on the high seas to young pilots, have one idea, to re-enter Norway and drive the Germans out.

Norway, they tell you, "will yet be free."

Antisubmarine patrols by aircraft of the Royal Norwegian Naval Force are the most important job of the Norwegians in Iceland. Flying under command of the Royal Air Force, the Norwegians scout the frigid waters that encircle this island and venture hundreds of miles out to sea.

Their Northrop patrol bombers carry depth charges for use against submarines. The pilots' usual technique is to swoop very low when they sight a submarine and drop their "cans." Hunting was very good last summer, the pilots say, but is slow now.

Most of the pilots were trained in "Lille Norge" (Little Norway) near Toronto, Canada.

Periodically ships of the Royal Norwegian Navy put in after patrol. Many of the seamen and officers fought in the brief naval actions around Oslo in April, 1940. Others were recruited from the large Norwegian merchant fleet.

The men of war are trim and businesslike and the handling of the ships is praised by British and American naval officers.

Because of the threat of German vengeance on their families, no individual escapes can be revealed.

But hundreds of the men escaped by small boats across the turbulent North Sea. Many of the ski instructors skied across the frontier into Sweden and then via Moscow, Ankara, and Cairo reached Britain to take up arms against the Germans.

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Chile Elects Rios President, Break With Axis Expected

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 2 (AP)—Chile hailed today as its next President Juan Antonio Rios, exponent of full co-operation with the United States, victor in a Sunday election over former President Gen. Carlos Ibanez del Campo, whom pro-Axis forces had backed.

With only 9,000 votes to be counted, Senor Rios held a lead of nearly 56,000 having polled 257,980 votes to 202,033 for General Ibanez.

General Ibanez conceded his opponent's victory early this morning and Senor Rios declared his election constituted "a triumph for the democratic ideal and an annihilation of totalitarian forces as well as a reaffirmation of the policy of continental collaboration."

His government was expected by Chileans to sever relations with the Axis, leaving Argentina the only one of the 21 American republics maintaining these ties.

Senor Rios succeeds the late democratic and popular Pedro Aguirre Cerda, head of the first and only Popular Front government ever to gain power in the Western Hemisphere, who passed on last November with three years of his six-year term remaining.

In defeating General Ibanez, Senor Rios swept the northern mining and nitrate districts as well as the coal-mining region about Concepcion. The vote in Santiago Province was close, Senor Rios polling 63,130 to 60,007 for General Ibanez.

Despite political passions which ran high during the campaign, the election was one of the most orderly in Chilean history.

The voting was conducted for the most part in an atmosphere of Sabbath calm. The Capital itself was well guarded, with military police placed on street corners and troops held to their garrisons ready for any emergency.

Senor Rios long has been a champion of Pan-American solidarity in general and co-operation with the United States in particular.

"Collaboration no longer is a matter of individual preference," Senor Rios said in a recent interview. "The realities of the moment demand full co-operation with the United States. No other course is possible for Chile."

In the Presidential campaign he was supported by the "democratic bloc" leftist and anti-dictatorship groups plus elements which formed the former popular front.

General Ibanez was considered extremely friendly to the United States during his Presidency from 1927 to 1931 and in this campaign strongly denied totalitarian sympathies.

But his first organized support came from small, Nazi-patterned pro-Axis movements.

The newspaper La Hora, which supported Senor Rios, charged last night that "foreign totalitarian organizations" had contributed to the General's campaign.

Senor Rios campaigned under such slogans as "Death to Fascism," "Down with Hitler" and "Defend America Against Dictatorship." General Ibanez stressed an anti-Communism theme.

A lawyer and strictly a party man, Senor Rios has been senator, cabinet member, president of the Radical Party and more recently president of the National Mortgage Bank which makes loans to farmers.

Chilean Victor

Associated Press

Juan Antonio Rios

Advocate of close co-operation with the United States and opposition to the Axis who was chosen President of Chile in yesterday's election.

Americas' Breaks With Axis Big United Nations Triumph

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—The true magnitude of the agreements signed at the conference of American Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro begins to emerge with the news that Latin America has broken almost all of its ties to the Axis powers.

They represent a major diplomatic victory for the United Nations.

All but Argentina and Chile have severed formal diplomatic relations, and those two republics have pledged themselves to cut business relations, keep watch on possible "fifth columnists," bar war materials from going outside the New World, and make other moves whose total effect, if successfully achieved, would be to end totalitarian influence for all practical purposes.

The startling thing is that all this was accomplished in spite of the fact that one out of every sixteen persons in Latin America either pledges national allegiance to Germany, Italy or Japan, or is the son or grandson of Axis citizens.

Best estimates from the most authoritative sources in Washington say that two and a quarter million Axis nationals live among our Latin neighbors, and that a bedrock minimum of six and a half million more of the total Latin population of 125,600,000 are descendants of Axis citizens.

Country by country, the figures on the Axis nationals are:

Country	Population	Germans	Italians	Japanese
Argentina	12,762,000	59,415	780,000	2,600
Bolivia	3,426,296	13,000	500	200
Brazil	43,246,931	40,000 to 50,000	1,000,000	145,000
Chile	4,626,508	20,000	12,000	900
Colombia	8,730,000	2,977	1,440	206
Costa Rica	616,000	1,000	600 to 800	42
Cuba	4,108,650	3,044	1,302	769
Dominican Republic	1,544,549	139	350	5
Ecuador	3,200,000	1,173	626	16
Guatemala	3,044,490	3,500	420	2
Haiti	3,000,000	355	75	0
Honduras	1,000,000	443	199	1
Mexico	19,478,791	6,501	6,906	4,310
Nicaragua	1,133,572	151	65	1
Panama	467,459	175	600	300
Paraguay	936,126	10,000	5,600	25
Peru	6,600,000	2,122	7,618	22,728
Salvador	1,704,497	290	239	1
Uruguay	2,093,331	6,000	100,000	20
Venezuela	3,451,677	3,000	1,500	20

These are only estimates, but they are based on definite studies. Data on descendants of Axis nationals are much less complete, and the total number of such residents of Latin America can safely be assumed to be much greater than appears from the following table:

Country	German Descendants	Italian Descendants	Japanese Descendants
Argentina	110,000 to 135,000	2,000,000 to 2,200,000	3,500
Brazil	1,500,000 to 2,000,000	1,280,000	92,000
Chile	150,000	none	none
Dominican Republic	50 to 100	400	none
Haiti	no estimates	150	none
Peru	2,000	7,500	22,500
Uruguay	10,000	500,000	none
Venezuela	1,000	1,500	none

[No estimates are available for Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Salvador.]

Friend of U. S.

Wide World

Ricardo de la Guardia

President of Panama, who has greatly increased his country's co-operation with the United States.

Panama Real U. S. Ally Under New Leader

Wide World-Associated Press

PANAMA, Panama, Feb. 2—In the short period of three months as Panama's President, Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia has proved himself a man of action—and with this development Panama Canal defense has gained mightily.

Protection of the vital 50-mile connecting link between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans depends on much more than United States troops and ships and tanks and planes. It depends, too, on all-out Panamanian co-operation—co-operation of the Government and co-operation of the citizenry living throughout the highly strategic little republic.

President de la Guardia, laboring tirelessly on internal improvements and benefits as well as on external problems of Canal defense, has been the greatest single factor in obtaining this necessary all-out co-operation—for he has built up Panamanian unity of purpose.

There never has been any doubt of the present Government's position on canal defense.

But there could have been at one time at least momentary doubt as to general Panamanian reaction, inasmuch as Mr. de la Guardia's predecessor, Dr. Arnulfo Arias, gained wide reputation for the totalitarian shade of his administration and his anti-United States moves.

The de la Guardia administration took office—by Cabinet decree—following the coup that deposed Dr. Arias last Oct. 9.

In the intervening three months, Panama's average man has been introduced to a President of surprising action. Quiet of tone and manner, little-heralded, Mr. de la Guardia has moved efficiently, directly and boldly.

The average man has seen the new Government place price ceilings—well within purse range—on those all-important staples of rice and potatoes. He has seen the Government encourage production of more rice by farm price stabilization, and encourage importation of more potatoes by lowering of duties.

The average man has seen the new administration—in three months—inaugurate projects for more schools, more hospitalization. He has seen it eliminate organized gambling and extend savings bank facilities. He has seen it depose many a racketeer who lived from the public purse.

The average Panamanian has fallen in quickly with his government's declaration that Canal defense is Panama's battle as well as that of the United States.

This Panamanian response to canal defense means that Uncle Sam's military leaders find themselves operating in the midst of approximately 600,000 willing and ready allies on the itshmus.

It means that these allies are preparing their own measures of civil defense—organizing their own air raid emergency services, building their own shelters, observing Panama-wide blackouts nightly.

Sharing of defense means further that sovereign Panama, ally of the United States, is policing its own territory.

Ally Panama is determined to do its part in preventing sabotage and "fifth column" activity, leaving United States military authorities full time for the military problems of defense.

Political Rumblings Herald 1942 Congressional Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Despite all talk about "adjourning politics," Democratic and Republican leaders are planning a vigorous, two-party 1942 political campaign with the control of Congress for the next two years as the vital objective.

The campaign itself will not alter the effective unity in the House and Senate on the main war issues but since no one is seriously suggesting the adjournment of the elections—which would be an "adjournment" of democracy itself—there appears to be no American way of conducting the elections without a spot of partisan politics.

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Edward J. Flynn, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, are already beginning to hurl the appropriate names at each other at a fair distance and because partisanship is supposed to be unpopular they affect to be speaking more in tears than in anger.

Who Started It?

Mr. Martin has charged that behind the facade of political unity the New Dealers have been getting in some tall election maneuvering, and Mr. Flynn's reply-direct is that "you started it." And regardless of who's right there appears to be no other conclusion than that an all-out congressional campaign will have to be fought at home while an oll-out military campaign is fought abroad.

But it won't be impossible to bear it and its likely that the nation will have the opportunity to pass on some rather significant issues.

That the stage is being carefully set—if not, indeed, a little bit cluttered—is apparent from a number of related political developments among the most important of which are these:

1. The strategists of the Democratic Party have agreed to base their coming campaign appeal on one central issue, the desirability of electing a Congress decisively friendly to the President. They will argue that except for a major military defeat no greater calamity could befall the country than the election of a Congress hostile to the President.

Mr. Flynn's Position

The Democrats will also stress the "coalition" character of Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet and will argue that the presence of such Republican figures as Henry L. Stimson and Frank Knox in high official positions testify to the non-political character of the conduct of the Government during the emergency.

Mr. Flynn's avowed position is not—and he is very magnanimous on this point—that the Republicans really lack patriotism but rather that if a wartime president were faced with a Congress dominated by the opposite party, it would be confusing.

2. President Roosevelt himself is timing things so as to help his party a little bit. He vetoed the famous Jackson Day dinners because of the war but has now scheduled his next radio report to the country on the progress of the war for Feb. 23 at which time the Democrats' fund-raising dinners will be held throughout the country in order to help pay off an uncomfortable $600,000 debt.

3. But the Republicans are not persuaded by Mr. Flynn's apprehension that only Democrats should be elected to Congress this fall. Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont—a Republican who has certainly added no "confusion" to the President's conduct of foreign policy since he has vigorously supported it—believes that his party has a fighting chance to gain control of the House and to elect as many as 11 additional Senators.

The Republican Problem

Since the Republicans now have only 164 seats out of 435, they would have to gain 81 new Representatives besides hold on to their present membership in order to gain control of the House.

Whether or not Republican control of the House or of both houses—either of which does not now appear probable—would gravely handicap the President would depend upon whether Willkie-Austin nonisolationists were elected or Martin - Fish - Nye isolationists. That, perhaps, is the key issue of the 1942 campaign and the results may well affect not only the conduct of the war but the character of the peace.

4. To strengthen the Party's preparations for the campaign, Chairman Martin is calling a major strategy meeting of the National Committee in Chicago in another few weeks. The issue on which the Republican campaign will be fought will be discussed at this time.

Discussing the Democratic Party's financial problems, which he hopes will be considerably eased by the $100-and-less-a-plate fireside chat dinners on Feb. 23, Mr. Flynn said today that the outstanding obligations include funds underwritten by state committees as well as direct expenditures.

"In the past," he explained, "no such emergency arose. Then, whenever the Party needed large sums it was able to borrow from the banks. As these loans were promptly repaid, the National Committee's credit was never impaired.

"Now, however, under the Hatch Act, such borrowings are forbidden and it is therefore requisite that the slate should be wiped clean in order that we may enter the coming congressional campaign unhampered and unembarrassed and able to function effectively."

Re-Registering Enemy Aliens Under Way Throughout Nation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—The Department of Justice today began the urgent task of re-registering and re-checking 1,100,000 Japanese, German and Italian aliens in the United States.

The Government is requiring additional information from all enemy aliens over 14 years of age—beyond that already taken in the census of non-citizens a year ago.

By this re-registration an effort will be made to establish the identities through signatures and photographs of all enemy aliens and from now on each will receive a certificate of identification to be used at all times for the duration of the war.

Francis Biddle, Attorney General, explained today that the Government aims to accomplish two purposes.

"By this means," he said, "persons who through no action on their part have technically become 'alien enemies,' but who have remained above suspicion, will be protected from injustice or persecution which might arise from mistaken identity.

Added Restraint

"Also by this means, the Department of Justice places further restraint on any alien enemy who may deliberately seek to violate our laws.

"It is with both of these objectives in mind that I describe the identification programs as another part of the job of making America safe—safety for the nation against the small minority of alien enemies who may be contemplating trouble, and safety for the great majority of aliens who are above suspicion.

The new registration begins immediately in eight Western states and will be carried out for the rest of the country between Feb. 9 and Feb. 28.

All non-citizens are called upon to fill out the registration blank provided at each first or second-class post office in the country, provide three photographs of himself and be fingerprinted. Later his certificate of identification will be sent to him if he is above suspicion.

"I promised you that your Department of Justice will continue to be on the alert in protecting the internal security of our country," Mr. Biddle said. "At the same time I want to point out that persecution of aliens, economic or social, can be a two-edged sword.

"Such persecution can easily drive people now loyal to us into fifth-column activities.

"Economic discrimination against loyal aliens deprives us of skills and manual labor which will become more important as time goes on. It also deprives these people of a livelihood.

"The logical conclusion of a policy of economic discrimination is to make of these people public charges. It is entirely unnecessary.

"And don't forget there are still many Americans in Axis and Axis-controlled countries. Let's not give the Axis countries any excuse for retaliation against innocent Americans living abroad."

As another reason for remembering that the great majority of so-called enemy aliens are loyal to the United States, Mr. Biddle in a radiocast to the nation last night, recalled that most of them came to America to escape persecution. He urged people to encourage loyalty rather than discourage it.

Henke's Example

"You have all read in the papers of the landing a few days ago of an American expeditionary force in Northern Ireland," he said. "Perhaps you will recall that the name of the first American soldier to march down the gangplank was Private Henke. Private Henke is the son of a German immigrant who came to our country in search of freedom and opportunity. His son is in the vanguard of our Army fighting to preserve that freedom and our land of opportunity.

"I give you this incident not because it is odd but rather because it is typical. The alien of today is the citizen of tomorrow. Large numbers of those people we classify as alien enemies have American-born children—perhaps future leaders of our country.

"Let us not be hasty in our judgment of them. Let us not deprive them of their jobs. Let us not be suspicious of them unless we have grounds for suspicion. Let us not persecute these people as an outlet of our emotions against the bandits who are at the moment in control of the nations where they were born."

Two Reporters in Nazi Uniforms Roam Philadelphia Unchallenged

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2 (AP)—A pair of newspaper reporters who dressed as Nazi U-boat commanders and paraded through this "Cradle of Liberty's" busiest streets without being stopped "wonder why the Greeks bothered about sending a wooden horse into Troy."

"No Philadelphia horse is necessary," wrote Frank Toughill and William B. Mellor, Jr., in today's Record, "A Nazi can just walk into the city—in uniform."

Clad in full Nazi regalia, complete with swastikas, and affecting pronounced German accents, the newsmen passed thousands of people, ate in a crowded restaurant, asked questions of policemen and spoke to soldiers and sailors—without once running into difficulty.

"We prowled the waterfront with its costly, vital defense shipping," they wrote, "and nobody thought we were a menace.

"Vere ist der vaderfrondt?" we asked a policeman.

"'You on a ship?' he asked. 'Get lost last night?"

"Ja.

"'Yeah,'" he said, grinning. "'Boys on ships will have parties.'

"At the Academy of Music we rubbed shoulders with hundreds more citizens. They looked at us; some of them; they even looked at our caps with the swastikas. That was all. Their brains didn't see what their eyes saw.

"In the central section, a policeman started to 'bawl us out' for parking. He looked at our uniforms and said:

"'Oh, I'm sorry. Navy boys, huh? Well, that's okay, but don't park too long.'"

Wanted Bomb Dropped To Wake Up County

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 2 (AP)—Apparently feeling that his community was too complacent, a County Civilian Defense Director wrote to Indiana Civilian Defense Headquarters:

"Would it be possible to have a bomb dropped in our county to have the people realize this country is at war?"

The State Committee replied:

"We're saving all bombs for Tokyo."

Ramming of U-Boats By Cargo Ship Told

AN EASTERN CANADIAN PORT, Feb. 2 (AP)—A Canadian merchant ship rammed two objects believed to be enemy submarines in the Atlantic, according to a member of the crew on the vessel which arrived here for repairs.

The possible destruction of a third submarine by gunfire was reported by crewmen of a British ship which reached Canada with 32 survivors of a torpedoed tanker.

They said the keel of their ship brushed an object just at dusk and that in a few minutes the outline of a U-boat appeared 50 yards away. Gunners aboard the British ship opened fire and the submarine disappeared.

Destroyer Saves 34 On Torpedoed Ship

HAMILTON, Bermuda, (Passed by British Censor) Feb. 2 (AP)—Thirty-four survivors of a British merchantman torpedoed Jan. 31 were landed here by a United States destroyer.

The crewmen said that after sending three torpedoes into their vessel the submarine tried unsuccessfully to smash the three lifeboats in which the crew escaped. Those arriving here were from two of the lifeboats. The third was understood to have been picked up by another ship.

The survivors said their two lifeboats, lashed together, were sighted by an Atlantic patrol plane which guided the destroyer to the rescue.

Daylight Saving To Be 'War Time'

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 2

When clocks are moved ahead an hour Monday, Feb. 9, they are going to operate on "war time."

That is the name picked by President Roosevelt for the new daylight saving time by Congress as a means of conserving power for defense operations.

The White House said today that railroads, Government agencies, and industries had been inquiring about a terminology for the new time and that Mr. Roosevelt thought "war time" would do because it offered an accurate description.

The law says that clocks shall be advanced an hour.

Schools Speed Up To Save Big Crops

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 2 (AP)—Two Oregon schools went on a six-day week today in an attempt to forestall a critical labor shortage threatening the largest harvest in the history of this food-producing state. More are expected to follow.

In Stayton, where youths will work in Willamette Valley fields of string beans, and in mountainous Wallowa County, where students will be needed to herd cattle, schools adopted a speed-up plan permitting them to close a month earlier than usual.

Farmers, spurred by Department of Agriculture pleadings, are increasing production of some crops 25 per cent. Total production is expected to exceed even last year's bumper yield. The labor shortage was already serious last year, whole fruit orchards and bean fields rotting unpicked.

Nazis in Russia Give Up Bands For Whistles and Harmonicas

By John Evans

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Feb. 2—In the days of their famous psychological attacks, the Germans came into Russia with massed regimental bands and long lines of skirmishers goose-stepping through the Russian machine-gun barrages to the strains of such songs as "Alte Kameraden," "Distant Greetings." Now they are retreating with whistles and mouth-organs. The Soviet troops have never tried to imitate the German psychological tricks, with their brass accompaniment, but they do think the latest German symphonies a good idea and they have issued corresponding noise-makers to their own junior leaders.

They adopted the plan of a German officer, who was leading his retreating men through the forests. He kept contact with his underlings and issued orders with a code of pre-arranged toots on the mouth organ, which for a long time mystified the Soviet officers.

Today in the dazzling snows and black nights in the forest areas, orders such as "beware of the minefield" and instructions to mine-throwers are being translated into the noises of the nursery.

"The controlling of operations among small groups in the forests that abound in the central sector of the central front is no easy matter," writes Col. N. Solovieff in Red Star, the Russian army organ. The job is simplified by tin trumpets, pan-pipes and such like devices. The results prove that their introduction has been well worth while.

In happier days, when the Germans had plenty of ammunition, their forest fighters used to exchange signals and greetings in the lone watches of the night with short bursts of fire from their tommy guns. Now the young Siegfrieds have even to economize their breath in the gruelling retreat.

On the other hand, these and other primitive methods of communication throw light and swiftness into the Russian advance. Colonel Solovieff says it is useless for the commanders to rely on field telephones, as the signalers often do not have time to pull up their stakes or bring up telephone lines with the advancing companies. For the same reason, the Germans are losing hundreds of miles of valuable cable, so that both sides are interested in the maximum simplification of contacts.

For longish distances, the Russians maintain their contacts by means of skiers. For short distances they use the ocarina, which is as good as a trumpet. The Russians have not needed rallying notes during this advance. Give them the signal and they come to grips. They have felt that it is better to fight the Germans without flourishes of any kind.

Viereck Loses Venue Change Plea

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Justice F. Dickinson Letts ruled today that the trial of George Sylvester Viereck, German-born journalist charged with withholding information when he registered as an agent for a foreign government, will be held in District Court here.

He denied a request of Viereck's counsel, Emil Morosini, Jr., of New York, for a change of venue and also an alternative proposal that the trial be delayed. The trial has been scheduled to begin Wednesday. Mr. Morosino sought to have the case tried in either Baltimore or Virginia.

Milk Regulations Upheld

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Supreme Court held today that the Federal Government could regulate the price of milk handled and sold within one State if it was in competition with other milk transported from outside the State.

Chief Justice Stone delivered the decision that broadened the power of the national Government.

The Chief Justice said that Congress had conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture "authority to regulate the handling of intra-state products which by reason of its competition with the handling of the interstate milk so affects that commerce as substantially to interfere with its regulation by Congress."

The opinion also said that the 1937 Agricultural Marketing Act "so read is a constitutional exercise of the commerce power."

This sustained the contentions of the Justice Department that in a previous decision the Supreme Court had held the act applicable to intrastate products.

Garlic Imports Gain

A large increase in exports of garlic from Argentina to Brazil and the United States is reported by the Department of Commerce.

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Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

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Scotland

Midlothian

Edinburgh (Second Church): Poole's Cinema, Synod Hall, Castle Terrace, 3 p. m., March 8.

United States

Alabama

Selma: Dallas County Courthouse, Lauderdale Street and Alabama Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.

California

Reedley: General Grant School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 8.
San Francisco (First Church): Church Edifice, California and Franklin Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

Colorado

Delta: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Feb. 8.

Connecticut

Stamford: Stamford High School, Strawberry Hill Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 10.

District of Columbia

Washington (auspices Second Church): Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Thirteenth and L Streets, N. W., 8 p. m., Feb. 10. Radiocast Station WINX, 1340 kilocycles.

Florida

St. Petersburg: Church Edifice, Third Street and Fifth Avenue, N., 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

Georgia

Augusta: Church Edifice, 807 Greene Street, 8:30 p. m., Feb 12.

Illinois

Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Harvard Avenue and Marquette Road, 8 p. m., Feb. 9.
Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Auditorium, Michigan Avenue at East Forty-fourth Street, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 8.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Auditorium, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.
Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.
Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 9.

Indiana

Hammond: Hammond High School, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.

Iowa

Cedar Rapids: Church Edifice, 1242 Second Avenue, S. E., 8 p. m., Feb. 12.

Louisiana

Lake Charles: Central School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 8.

Michigan

Grand Rapids: East Grand Rapids High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 13.

Minnesota

Duluth (First Church): Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 12.

Mississippi

McComb: State Theater, 3 p. m., Feb. 8.

Missouri

St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, 5000 Westminster Place, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 3560 Page Boulevard, 3 p. m., Feb. 8.
University City: Church Auditorium, 6900 Delmar Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 12.

New York

Lynbrook: Lynbrook High School, Union Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 9.
New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 320 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, East of Broadway, 8 p. m., Feb. 12.
Richmond Hill: Church Edifice, 8760 One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 8. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles; and Shortwave Station WRUL.

North Carolina

Rocky Mount: James Craig Braswell School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 12.
Salisbury: A. T. Allen School Auditorium, East Innes Street, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 8.

Ohio

Canton: Timken Vocational School, Tuscarawas Street West, at McKinley Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 12.
Cincinnati (Second Church): Taft Auditorium, Fifth and Sycamore Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 13.
Cleveland (joint lecture): Music Hall, Cleveland Public Auditorium, 12:10 p. m., Feb. 11.
Columbus (First Church): Memorial Hall, East Broad Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 13.
Youngstown (Second Church): South High School Auditorium, Market Street and Warren Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 13.

Oklahoma

Lawton: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.
Ponca City: Junior High School Auditorium, Grand Avenue and Sixth Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 12.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Third Church): Town Hall, 150 North Broad Street, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 8.

South Carolina

Charleston: Church Building, 30 Elizabeth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

Tennessee

Jackson: City Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 9.

Texas

Alice: Lecture Feb. 9 cancelled.
Beaumont: Rose Room, Hotel Beaumont, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.
Corpus Christi: Wynn Seale Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.
Edinburg: Edinburg Junior College Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 8.
Houston (Third Church): San Jacinto Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.
Laredo: Convention Hall, Hamilton Hotel, 8 p. m., Feb. 12.
Uvalde: The City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

Washington

Bothell: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 9.
Seattle (Fourth Church): Music Hall Theater, Seventh Avenue and Olive Way, 12 m., Feb. 9.
Seattle (joint lecture): Civic Auditorium, Third Avenue North and Mercer Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 10.
Tacoma (Second Church): Odd Fellows Temple, 3 p. m., Feb. 8.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, Feb. 15; March 1, 15, 29; April 5, 19.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., March 1; April 5.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., March 1; April 5.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

Washington—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WINX, 1340kc, on Feb. 8.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Feb. 8; March 8; April 12.

New York

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Feb. 15.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1430kc, on Feb. 15; March 1, 15; April 5, 19.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on March 29.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Feb. 15; March 1, 15; April 5, 19.

Colorado

Denver—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KLZ, 550kc, on Feb. 8, 15, 22.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Feb. 15; March 1, 15, 29; April 5, 19.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 4 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on March 1; April 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Feb. 15; March 1, 15, 29; April 5, 19.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CKY, 990kc, on Feb. 24.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRD, 800kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Feb. 8, 22; March 8, 22; April 5, 19.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 850kc, on Feb. 15; March 15; April 19.

Eyewitness Account of Macassar Battle

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Japanese invasion fleet in the Straits of Macassar used an elaborate balloon barrage to protect it from Dutch and American bombers, but a total of 32 Japanese ships were sunk, fired, or heavily damaged and 16 of their planes were shot down in the four-day running battle, two Dutch air officers said today in an eyewitness account.

"For two days before the attack we had been making reconnaissance flights over the Macassar Straits on the lookout for a Japanese invasion fleet, but because of heavy, low-lying cloud banks we saw no ships at all," one of the officers, now on leave from his squadron, told the Aneta agency.

"Finally on Friday, Jan. 23, through a rift in the clouds we sighted the enemy—a convoy of about 23 ships as far as we could make out. The convoy was hugging the Celebes coast, and had reached a point east of Balik Papan when we discovered it.

Bombs Hit Targets

"The convoy consisted of two rows of transport ships protected by cruisers and destroyers. Although we were sure it was headed for Borneo (on the opposite side of the strait), it was too far from the island to have made any landings."

"Our planes," the second officer said, "attacked immediately—four bomber patrols and two fighter flights. One large warship—we think it was a battleship, but things happened so fast we could not make sure—was sunk, a heavy cruiser was set on fire and was listing sharply when we last saw it, and another cruiser, four transports and a destroyer were fired.

"The enemy set up a terrific antiaircraft barrage, and for awhile it looked as if the Jap Navy was celebrating some sort of an occasion with a super-fireworks display.

"The Japs carried an elaborate balloon barrage, which rose about 9,000 feet above the decks of their larger ships."

The first officer said he saw one of the Dutch 660-pound bombs hit the large warship amidships. "There was a tremendous explosion and a thick cloud of black smoke rose in the air.

"When our aircraft shot out of the clouds the Jap destroyers began to scuttle about their charges like frightened water beetles. But we came so fast and so unexpectedly that they didn't have a chance to escape."

The Japanese fire was very poor at first, but improved later, the officers said.

Second Day of Battle

On the second day, the officers related, they had no difficulty in locating the armada, and they sank a large transport, left a troop ship with a bad list, hit a destroyer, and shot four Nipponese planes out of the air.

The third day the convoy had reached Balik Papan and had landed troops, and the only antiaircraft fire to greet the airmen was from a few shore batteries that had been put ashore.

A Japanese aircraft carrier had arrived on the scene, however, and it put 20 fighters into the air. In a spirited fight four of them were shot down and another spotter was sent crashing with the loss of a single Dutch Bomber.

Despite the interference, the airmen said they hit and probably sank a cruiser and fired a transport.

"The next day American planes and warships and a Dutch submarine joined in the attack," one of the officers said, "with the result that after four successive days a total of 32 Japanese ships were sunk, fired, or heavily damaged, no less than 16 enemy planes downed, while the Allies lost only one plane."

U.S. Fleet Pounds Bases

Continued from Page 1

raid upon the strategically placed enemy bases.

This attack, which is believed to be preliminary to a systematic and relentless American drive to clear the Pacific of enemy sea and air strength, struck bases on the islands of Jaluit, Wotje, Kwajalein, Roi and Taroa in the Marshall Islands and Makin in the Gilbert Islands. The Marshalls were placed under Japanese mandate following the World War while Makin was seized from the British on Dec. 7.

Many Auxiliaries Wrecked

The attackers succeeded in sinking, beaching or damaging many enemy fleet auxiliaries, in destroying many enemy planes both in the air and on the ground and in striking heavy blows at military installations. Two American ships received minor damage, while 11 aircraft failed to return. Personnel losses are not known, but are thought to be light.

In its special communiqué, the Navy Department reports that Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, in command of the Pacific Fleet, informed Washington that no large enemy combat vessels were found. Although this meant that the Americans did not have the opportunity to strike as damaging blows as were received at Pearl Harbor, observers here are inclined to think it significant that the Japanese had no large units in this vitally important area.

This is taken to indicate either that the Japanese Navy has been forced to spread itself thin in the task of convoying invasion forces throughout the southwest Pacific or that Tokyo overestimated the damage done at Pearl Harbor and felt secure in leaving the islands with what appears to have been a minimum of protection. Another explanation is that the Japanese, having viewed the damage wreaked by their surprise attack on Dec. 7, did not wish to place their fleet in a similarly inviting position.

Although wartime secrecy has prevented the Navy Department from announcing the number of ships of different categories taking place in the attack, Admiral Nimitz declared today that "vessels of all combat types" participated.

"It is certain that extensive damage was done," he said. "Operations were carried out in accordance with pre-arranged plans. I am greatly pleased with the performance of both officers and men of all units concerned, and particularly with the vigorous action of commanders in pushing their attacks home.

"I regret that further details of the action can not now be disclosed."

At least four reasons are thought to have dictated the attack upon this particular group of islands:

1. The islands were known to possess enough land, sea and air strength to make the raid profitable.
2. They are near enough to the Hawaiian Islands to make the sortie possible.
3. Enemy units based on the Marshalls and Makin are in a position to threaten the supply lines from this country to Australia and the Netherlands East Indies.
4. The desire to recoup naval prestige and to meet home demands that the Fleet avenge Pearl Harbor.

Prepared for Stiff Resistance

In view of these considerations there is marked disappointment here that no major Japanese fleet units, such as battleships, aircraft carriers and cruisers, were caught in the hail of missiles from plane, warship and submarine.

It seems apparent, however, that Admiral Nimitz was not aware of the fact that there were no major Japanese fleet units present before he launched his attack. This is held to mean that the American force went prepared for strong resistance which would indicate, in turn, that the Pacific Fleet is well on the road to recovery after the damage sustained at Pearl Harbor.

The fact that a large number of Japanese planes were destroyed upon the ground is seen as evidence that the attack succeeded in surprising a portion of the six bases assaulted. On the other hand, a number of Japanese planes must have been able to get into the air to account for 11 American aircraft since all Far Eastern fighting to date has indicated an astonishing American qualitative superiority in the air.

Although it has long been suspected that the Japanese were fortifying the mandated islands in defiance of the postwar regulations under which they received them, Admiral Nimitz's attack produced the first factual evidence.

It is believed virtually certain that this raid is only the beginning of a systematic attempt to destroy these islands as Japanese bases and perhaps to wrest them from enemy control, thereby forcing the Japanese back upon the islands of Japan proper and upon such conquered territory as they may hold.

Rothschild Estate Seized in France

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Feb. 2 (AP)—New measures have been applied against the property of Baron Henri de Rothschild with the seizure of his 1,800-acre estate Vaux de Cernay near Paris.

The seizure was made under a law which permits the state to take over lands considered a "public utility" for the fight against unemployment.

Baron de Rothschild has already been deprived of his French nationality, art collections, and various other properties which have been taken over under other laws.

U. S. Plane Goal Held Assured

Continued from Page 1

in ceiling and performance of all fighter aircraft in the world."

The Committee was much more generous to the P-40 than the Truman Committee, which described it as little better than a good pursuit trainer. Maj. Gen. H. A. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces, has complained that the Truman Committee misinterpreted his remarks about the P-40.

Only 6 Per Cent Inferior

Of all the airplanes of the P-40 series, the House Committee pointed out, only 6 per cent were of the type General Arnold said were limited in speed, ceiling and fire power.

Some Laxity Shown

"To describe the other 94 per cent of these airplanes in terms of the performance of the original is is unjustified by fact or experience."

Although generally optimistic about the present aviation situation and the promise of the future, the House Committee did not give whitewash laxity in planning by Congress and military chiefs.

"The Army Air Corps," it charged, "overlooked many opportunities to have much more efficient and modern planes prior to the outbreak of war in 1939." Congress, it added, only "belatedly" recognized that production and performance were closely related to research.

The industry itself was praised in these words, "The aircraft manufacturers have been made up of forward-looking businessmen who have had tremendous problems confronting them during the last several years, but who have surmounted all obstacles and have performed a most important patriotic service to their country.

"Some mistakes have been made, which is only natural. But the industry when requested to do a job has proceeded to perform it in the most approved American fashion."

The House Committee, whose study included a survey trip to offshore bases and to aviation plants, recommended the following:

Vital Recommendations

1. Installation of numerous additional airdromes and auxiliary fields in the United States and possessions.
2. Location of additional air bases so as to permit a maximum of dispersion of airplanes on the ground.
3. Increased study and application of camouflage in areas where an enemy attack may occur.
4. Careful inquiry into construction of underground hangars for airplanes and underground installations for fuel, lubricants, ordnance supplies and machine shops.
5. Rotation of military personnel stationed at isolated offshore and tropical bases.

It also recommended permanent acquisition of the offshore bases now held on a 99-year lease.

The "air universities" to be established by the Navy, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox announced, will be used for a "three-month" pilot toughening process, "the most strenuous in the history of American military training."

After students pass the preliminary course, including marching "40 miles from sun-up to sundown" and other heavy labor, they will be sent to one of the 16 naval reserve aviation bases for actual primary flight training and from there will go to one of the Navy's advanced flying schools. The entire course will normally take a year.

Vichy Pleased By Roosevelt Talk Of Continued Aid

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Feb. 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt's statement that Unoccupied France should not lose American aid has been received "with much pleasure" in Vichy, a Government source has said.

"In so saying the President is faithful to a tradition of charity that America has not forgotten and is not forgetting," this informant said, citing relief being carried on by the Quakers as an instance.

The last shipload of food from the United States arrived last May and Vichy hopes anothe will be coming soon.

The Cabinet today discussed France's food crisis which already has resulted in disturbances in the southern part of the country.

Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan was said to have urged stricter supervision of all food supply and agriculture and economic organizations in general "lest circumstances become more critical."

Model Planes Set Style

Associated Press

Tiny Craft to Aid in Training Pilots

High Navy officials examine models like to half million they hope to get from the nation's high school youth. Left to right: Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox; Rear Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics; and Dr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

French Punish Pillagers

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Feb. 2 (AP)—The newspaper Paris-Soir said today 49 residents of the village of Le Bel near Paris had been indicted for pillaging because they ate food stocks left behind in locked freight cars by the French Army during its retreat in 1940.

The French have been very strict on the subject of such abandoned stores. Several officers, for example, were sentenced for distributing gasoline to fleeing motorists rather than let it fall into German hands.

A notice in the Paris press announced that French prefects would repay any individuals whose property or products were confiscated "for the benefit of German national economy."

Italy Cuts Rations

ROME, Feb. 2 (Andi to AP)—The Italian Government has reduced the meat ration to three and one half ounces a week for each person and restricted its consumption to one day a week.

Henceforth Italians may eat meat only at luncheon on Saturdays, while other week-end meals must be restricted to vegetables and fruit.

The orders were issued through the recently formed Inter-Ministerial Food Control Committee headed by Premier Mussolini.

Children Moved

HELSINGFORS, Finland, From German broadcasts, Feb. 2 (AP)—About 1,200 children have been taken to Denmark from Finland since November because of the present food shortage, and an additional 1,000 soon will go.

They probably will stay until the end of the war.

A number of children have been sent to Sweden, but Sweden no longer is accepting them, the Ministry of Social Affairs said.

Serb 'Invisible' Army

Continued from Page 1

forces by exploitation of terrain. Whenever the invaders advance on punitive expeditions, the Yugoslavs withdraw into mountain passes extremely difficult of access and thereafter the Germans find themselves for the most part fighting at unexpected times and in difficult places. An unbroken night's rest is something they seldom enjoy and when the Germans launch an attack they usually find it is against an enemy that isn't there any more.

Nazis Use Blackmail

Unable by ordinary military methods to accomplish their aim of ending Yugoslav resistance by capturing General Mihailovitch and destroying his forces, the Germans are attempting to blackmail them into surrender by victimizing the civilian population and mercilessly burning towns and villages to the ground. Latest information indicates that the villages of Rudnik Kravievo and Gorgni Milanovat have been razed and thousands of children, women, and elderly men have been massacred.

Latterly the Germans have been obliged to rely more and more on Bulgarian troops to do their policing for them. It is estimated that seven Bulgarian divisions have been drafted for duty in Southern and southeastern Serbia.

Reports tell that these troops have been mild and indulgent in comparison with the Nazis and their conversation is said to show they are by no means convinced that they are on the winning side of the war.

Nazi Troops Shifted

Hungarians, Italians, and the followers of the Quisling Yugoslav Premier Gen. Milan Neditch, are being brought increasingly into use against the Serbs for the replacement of German troops. Most of the Nazi troops remaining in the country are said to be quartered now around Belgrade.

The Prime Minister of the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile here, Gen. Dusan Simovitch, told this writer that the Germans are prepared to destroy Belgrade completely by aerial bombardment and converging artillery fire unless General Mihailovitch gives in.

The German policy is believed to be to take as many Nazi troops as possible out of the country but to leave an all-German High Command there in charge of the mixed assortment of other Axis soldiery.

It is learned that General Mihailovitch, whose exploits will furnish one of the epics of the war, when the full story is told, takes an important part in fighting and reconnaissance as well as the organization of Yugoslavia's unflinching resistance.

Stories are reported of his passing through the German lines in disguise and sitting around in cafes listening to the conversation of German officers, knowing all the while that 200,000 dinars (about $5,000) has been offered by the Nazis for information leading to his capture or demise.

Between the last war and the present General Mihailovitch was successively military attaché in Sofia and Budapest and instructor at the Belgrade Military Academy. For years he was regarded in Yugoslav military circles as a stormy petrel, but he was promoted to the rank of General by King Peter at the outbreak of this war.

General Mihailovitch has organized his present forces on sound military lines. Their operations are often most unorthodox and the whole setup is co-ordinated by a general staff which can call upon a certain amount of motor transport as well as light artillery and a motorcycle corps.

'Unoccupied Serbia'

General Mihailovitch's official seal bears the inscription "Unoccupied Serbia" and messages on which it is stamped reach the outer world by secret courier. The General does not have tanks or aircraft but it has been reported lately that fliers of the Yugoslav Air Force have been managing to take off from a secret air field in western Central Serbia and to bomb and machine-gun German columns in various places from planes described as a motley assortment of British, German, and Russian models.

In short, the invaders are by no means having their own way. The Germans and Italians between them are estimated to have at least six divisions pinned down in Yugoslavia and they have a very uneasy existence. They are not safe outside of their barracks except in force, tracks and bridges on the main railway lines are constantly being blown up and traffic immobilized, road transportation is constantly interfered with and the general atmosphere is one of great uncertainty.

The Germans have done their best to use Yugoslav Quislings against General Mihailovitch's men, General Neditch having been their chief tool, but Nazi prudence prevents the Quislings from being armed heavily enough to turn on the Germans and, though successes have been loudly claimed for them, their campaigning is regarded as a failure.

Few Quislings Volunteer

Premier Neditch was authorized to levy 40,000 men but only 4,000 responded to the appeal for recruits—for the most part they were former police officers and gendarmes anxious to resume their livelihood.

Nothing would have pleased the Axis better than to have set a Croatian Army against the Serbs. But the Croats have preferred to oppose the invader though their part of the country does not lend itself to guerrilla tactics as well as Serbia does.

What the Croats have been able to do, however, is wage an economic warfare against the Axis. The peasants are being extremely awkward and nonco-operative in refusing to send goods to the market. The result of this was disclosed in the last public report quoted from the Zagreb market. This showed that between Oct. 15 and Oct. 24—a period in which Dr. Vladko Machek, leader of the Croat Peasant Party, was arrested for the third time by the Nazis and was sent off to a concentration camp in Germany—oxen offered for sale fell from 520 on the first date to 72 on the second, calves fell from 26 to 4, pigs from 1,050 to 42, and horses from 1,500 to 241.

So it is clear that General Mihailovitch and his men are only one of the problems that the Axis ruthlessness has been unable to resolve in Yugoslavia.

U.S. Sea and Air Units Hammer Japanese Bases

Continued from Page 1

Arthur's army in the Philippines had discovered and broken up extensive Japanese preparations to capture Corregidor Fortress in Manila Bay by a great assault.

In an apparent effort to wipe out the central Philippine stronghold in one blow the Japanese had concentrated invasion vessels, barges and launches, and presumably troops, at the village of Ternate, about 25 miles south of Manila, but within range of Corregidor's guns.

Suddenly the guns of the American fortifications system began to pour tons of shells into the enemy concentration. "The surprise was complete and the force and its equipment were destroyed," the War Department reported.

Crushing of this force before it could even get in motion was a great strategic victory for General MacArthur. Corregidor and its satellite fortifications guard the rear of the Bataan Peninsula where General MacArthur's main army is drawn up and where several strong enemy thrusts were repelled over the week end.

The Japanese plan, as understood here, was predicated on the theory that by reducing Corregidor, resistance in the Philippines could be brought quickly to an end. To attain such an objective would have required large troop concentrations as well as the huge gathering of invasion boats, so that military men considered it likely that man power losses of the enemy at Ternate also had been heavy.

Japanese Bases Hit:

The United States Pacific Fleet was believed here to have recovered a considerable measure of the striking power lost at Pearl Harbor Dec. 7 and new offensive action against Japan's vulnerable position in the mid-Pacific was regarded as entirely probable.

This heartening view of the strategic situation in an area where the initiative had been almost solely in the hands of the enemy was held by naval experts as a result of the Navy's disclosure Feb. 1 that fleet units had attacked Japanese naval and air bases in the Marshall and Gilbert Islands.

In a surprise action wholly offensive in nature, United States surface and air craft raided five island bases in the Marshalls, and one in the Gilbert group. They sank or severely damaged many enemy fleet auxiliaries, shelled and bombed vital shore installations, and destroyed numerous enemy planes—all at a cost of 11 American aircraft missing, two surface vessels slightly damaged, and personnel losses which were officially estimated to have been light.

Admiral Nimitz reported that "no large enemy combatant vessels were found."

The Japanese bases which were attacked were on the islands of Jaluit, Wotje, Kwajaleim, Roi, and Taroa, in the Marshall group, and the Makin Island in the Gilbert group. Japan obtained the Marshalls under a League of Nations mandate in 1920. They formerly belonged to Germany. Among them, the principal Japanese fortification is on Wotje, 2,000 air miles southwest of Pearl Harbor and 635 miles south of Wake Island.

The Gilbert Islands lie south and slightly west of the Marshall group. They belong to Great Britain, but Makin, the northernmost, was occupied by the Japanese Dec. 7.

The bases the Japanese established on these various islands flank the main American supply routes to the combat areas in the Far Pacific. Since they are also Japan's easternmost possessions, they probably served as headquarters for submarines operating off the Pacific Coast and as the starting points for attacks on various American islands in the mid-Pacific.

Any damage to them naturally would limit such activities as well as curtail raids the enemy might otherwise be able to make against convoys of reinforcements from this country to the combat areas in the western and southwestern Pacific.

Admiral Nimitz said of the attack by the United States Navy on Japanese bases in the Central Pacific:

"It is certain that extensive damage was done. Our own losses were slight."

Admiral Nimitz, making a supplementary statement on the Central Pacific attack which was announced by the navy in Washington yesterday, commended the "vigorous action of the commanders in pushing the attack home."

Malaya:

Bolstered by the arrival of long-awaited reinforcements, the defenders of Singapore, having withdrawn, braced themselves for a stand against Japanese forces massing on the north shore of Johore Strait.

Along the 35-mile front formed by the mile-wide strait which lies like a moat between the mainland and Singapore Island, British artillery kept up a sporadic fire designed to break up the Japanese assault preparations.

From trenches, foxholes, and more permanent fortifications machine-guns were trained on the narrow strip of water.

All civilians were withdrawn from the northern part of the island to clear the way for the movements of defense forces.

The welcome news that reinforcements had arrived was disclosed by Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor of Singapore, in a radiocast Feb. 1.

"We have been told by Mr. Churchill and others that help is being sent as quickly as possible," he said. "I can tell you know that in the last few days substantial reinforcements have been received."

Sir Shenton did not disclose the nature of the reinforcements.

He expressed confidence in the ability of the people of Singapore to "stand up to total war" as have the people of Britain, Russia, and China.

King George VI sent a message of sympathy and good cheer to Sir Shenton and the people of Singapore.

A tour of the island by an Associated Press correspondent disclosed no signs of panic among the populace, despite the loss of the entire Malay Peninsula to the invaders.

Morale appeared to be high, and propaganda leaflets dropped by Japanese airmen suggesting that resistance was useless were greeted with contemptuous smiles.

Following the German pattern, these propaganda leaflets quoted faked news dispatches from neutral sources designed to mislead Singapore residents on war developments elsewhere. One yellow sheet headed "extra" gave purported highlights of a dispatch dated Lisbon, Jan. 14, asserting:

"Yankees tender olive branch—Roosevelt wants Singapore declared neutral zone."

The withdrawal of civilians from a mile-wide strip on the north shore of Singapore Island was accomplished during the week end with little commotion.

Driving their livestock before them and carrying their household goods, Chinese and Malay residents of the area moved quietly to districts farther south.

Some civilians have already left the island, which has a peacetime population of about 750,000 scattered over its 220 square miles. Governor Thomas said that as many women and children as desired to go would be removed regardless of race, as long as transportation facilities existed.

Water supplies in Singapore were said to be adequate to resist a long siege, despite the loss of reservoirs on the mainland. Although the rainy season is over, Singapore had a heavy downpour during the week end which raised the water level in already well-filled reservoirs and wells.

Meanwhile Reuters reported today that the big Singapore naval base on Johore Strait at the northeast of the beleaguered British island is no longer being used.

Three small enemy craft which appeared yesterday in the narrow waterway were hit and one of the vessels sunk, British headquarters announced today.

A bulletin said air reconnaissance had disclosed considerable Japanese troop movements on the mainland, all headed southward in apparent preparation for an all-out assault upon this island fortress.

Burma:

British imperial forces withdrawn from Moulmein took up positions along the west bank of the broad Salween River, just outside the evacuated city, and dug in behind this natural barrier—150 miles by land from Rangoon—for resistance to gain time for the building up of the military power of Burma.

A British communiqué said that the situation on the Salween front appeared to be stabilized after an effective evacuation of Moulmein in which British losses were kept low despite heavy Japanese shelling and persistent bombing attacks.

The next Japanese objective on this front is expected to be Martaban, an important town lying directly across the Salween estuary from Moulmein. The Salween River flows into the Gulf of Martaban here, widening sufficiently to provide an effective water barrier to overland attack.

The British withdrawal from Moulmein was necessitated by the nature of the territory to the south and southeast of the city. Here lay a flat plain giving little opportunity for a siege-like defense which the British must maintain until they gather strength in Burma for an offensive.

Dutch Islands:

The Netherlands Indies High Command said that "unconfirmed reports" indicated that Japanese forces had occupied Pontianak, main city on the west coast of Dutch Borneo.

Japanese landings at Pemangkat, 85 miles north of Pontianak, were acknowledged by the Dutch last week. The Tokyo Radio said Feb. 1 that Pontianak had been occupied, but the announcement here constituted the first substantiation of the claim.

The communiqué said that Dutch guerrillas on Minahassa, narrow northern peninsula of Celebes Island, east of Borneo, still were offering strong resistance to Japanese forces, despite Tokyo claims that conquest of the peninsula had been completed.

No further news has been received, however, from Kendari, on the southeastern shore of Celebes, where the Japanese also have established a toehold, or from Amboina Island, site of a big Dutch naval base between Celebes and New Guinea, the communiqué declared.

The Tokyo radio reported Feb. 1 that Japanese landing forces on Amboina were approaching the big military airdrome there.

Increased Japanese air activity was reported over Bangka, an island off the Sumatra coast about 225 miles southeast of Singapore, which is noted for its rich tin deposits.

Moderate enemy aerial operations were noted over various other parts of the Indies, the communiqué said.

"Some airdromes and small places were machine gunned," it added. "In a Kampong (native section) on one of the small islands four persons were killed and several wounded."

One person was reported killed and four slightly wounded in an attack on Poso, in central Celebes.

During these air operations a Netherlands flying boat engaged a Japanese fighter plane and shot it down, emerging from the fray only slightly damaged, the High Command said.

N. Z. Minister Urges Pacific War Council

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Walter Nash, newly arrived Minister from New Zealand, proposed that an American be named Commander-in-Chief of the whole Pacific Area in the war against the Axis.

At the same time Mr. Nash said New Zealand felt that a Pacific War Council should be established as quickly as possible, preferably in Washington, to handle all political questions concerned with the war in the Pacific.

40 More Americans Arrive in Lisbon

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 2 (AP)—Forty Americans, including 21 diplomatic officials, arrived here yesterday from Rumania en route home.

The party joined another group which arrived Jan. 21 from Budapest and will remain at Estoril, Portugal's leading seaside resort, pending an exchange of Axis diplomats from the United States.

Among the arrivals was Col. J. P. Ratay, Military Attaché; Cloyce K. Huston and W. Everett Scotten, Second Secretaries, and T. M. Forsyth, Third Secretary.

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The Barriers Come Down

IT HAPPENS GRADUALLY, so gradually that there is no comment, no turning to one another in surprise. The men whose duty it is to do the job carry on in silence, as if engaged upon the most ordinary of tasks. They do not even raise their eyes to see what you are thinking as you pass, but work systematically and surely, their shoulders set. The orders have been issued and they must be obeyed. That is all. Who it was that made the decision; who determined which piece of the job was to be done first; who had the authority to say that this or that should go, is one of the things no one questions. All we know is that somebody somewhere must have thought it out—the point where it should start; the time when it should commence; the men to wield the spades and hammers; the men to manipulate the burners; the men to bring the lorries and to cart the iron away.

* * *

It began, as so many things do, very modestly. We went to the Gardens one morning and found that the little rails had gone, the low strips of iron that had edged the paths and made jumping places for the children—over and back again. There was nothing now between us and the grass, nothing to step across or to scrape our shoes against after a muddy tramp over the damp spaces. There were no holes to show where the supports had pierced the earth; no traces of bruised blades anywhere. With much speed the little rails had left us, and, low as they had been, we found ourselves moving on to the grass a trifle uneasily, as if taking advantage of a friend's absence.

That was the beginning. The bigger railings went next; the grave old bars that had kept us from meddling with the shrubberies. They were tough customers that had stood deep in the ground for generations and resented interference. They did not go easily. We saw the men digging and pulling and straining to break their grip, and, in the place where they had stood, the ground lay rough for many weeks until rain came to soften the soil.

It was after this, when the railings enclosing the Park disappeared, that we became conscious of our new freedom. Time was when we had been forced to follow the railings to the next opening before we could enter the Park. But all that was over. There was no going in or coming out, and the roads were wider and nobler, and the face of London was more beautiful because of the change.

A morning before Christmas, with the sun rising over Westminster and the sky merry with color, I passed the Quadriga and found that the Green Park and Constitution Hill had joined hands. Before this they had been leagues apart in their individual characters. I had never known which to choose, the well-kept road sweeping down to the Palace, with the fine old plane trees rising majestically on either side, or the hawthorn bushes and gritty ways of the Park. The tall iron railings dividing the two had been uncompromising; the halfway gate had always been locked, and, having made your choice at the top of the hill, you had to abide by it until you reached the foot.

But all this had changed. The hawthorn bushes and the gritty paths were one with the hill, and, save for a trail of iron bars lying where they had fallen in the long wintry grass, one's eye swept across an unbroken stretch of landscape. At the lower end of the path strange lights showed here and there, vivid blue lights turning to an uncanny green, followed by a great splutter of yellow sparks shooting into the white air. The rails were not being dug up, but burnt through. The men engaged on the task were kicking the loose leaves from the base of the iron and concentrating the full force of their burners on the old metal. As before, they were silent; and, even when I paused to watch the spurt of fire bursting triumphantly against the iron surface, they did not lift their heads.

* * *

Five minutes later, I opened the morning paper and read the words, "All Barriers To Go." The article had nothing to do with railings; it was dealing with the production effort of Canada and the United States and of the removal of all barriers standing in the way. Yet, as I read, my thoughts were still on the old iron obstructions that had hampered our activities, the railings we had cherished just because they had always been there. In the end, they had yielded to fire. Somehow, it seemed, the two things were one.

DOROTHY ANN LOVELL

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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"FARM IN WINTER": *A Block Print by F. Wenderoth Saunders*

IT SEEMS DIFFICULT to believe that this old farm is only seventeen miles from the center of metropolitan Boston. The city has rolled suburban waves to the north and south of it, but it remains, with two neighboring farms, to form a secluded hamlet half-surrounded by wooded hills.

The house is the only original building left on the farm and it is at least two hundred and fifty years old. In shape it belongs to the type which is popularly called "salt box"; a type found more often in Connecticut than eastern Massachusetts. The barns, silo, and other outbuildings date from the nineteenth century, when the farm enjoyed its greatest prosperity. The entire establishment, with its stone walls and large elms, belongs properly in a country district that one would expect to find remote from a big city.

The first farmer found the soil covered with stones. The walls that line the roadway and criss-cross the fields are monuments to the mighty effort required to prepare these few acres for cultivation. Lichen and moss show the age of the walls, and they were old even when a contingent of Minute Men hurried past on their way to Concord some miles to the north.

New England would lack much of its present beauty if the early settlers had not been eager to plant trees. The elm was a favorite tree, and it is a tree that grows rapidly. Those that were planted in the villages and on the farms, some two centuries ago, present girths that would take oaks a thousand years to attain. Thus the elm imparts to the landscape an appearance of antiquity far greater than is warranted.

A New England farm is at its best when it lies half buried in the snow. The falling snow finds a thousand resting places in the bark and forked branches of its elms. The buildings make a strong pattern in black and white on the many cold, gray days in winter. When the sun shines, the weathered walls, sometimes silver, sometimes a faded red, form pleasing contrasts with the golden sunlight and blue shadows of the snow. Even the quantities of slightly dilapidated gear surrounding most New England farms find a necessary place in the design, for on those strange shapes winter often chooses to lay some of its most exquisite tracery.

The Things I Knew

Before the sparrows were awake,
Between the night and dawn,
I saw a blue-eyed milkman break
The dew across the lawn.

He put the milk upon the shelf;
He thought no one was near.
I heard him whistling to himself
So low that none could hear.

How did I know his eyes were blue,
Or hear the song he sung?
Oh, wonderful were the things I knew
When I was very young!

PAUL H. OEHSER

Snow-Gray World

THE STARS paled out into morning. The outlines of the mountains too became dim, vanished, floating away in the uncertain gray of dawn. Then it was day. There is something about a day, especially about its birth, that sets a man free and yet lays down for him bounds beyond which he may not pass.

And at daybreak the winds awakened. At first there were only a few scarcely noticeable puffs from different directions, just as if they were only half awake. They blew a spark of life into the snow which lay soft and fluffy on the surface. But soon enough the wind-people seemed to make up their minds which direction they wanted to come from today. They began to drive their sleighs up and down the hills and to pile up the drifts. Then the last outlines vanished and it was no longer easy to distinguish anything at all. One could not make out the ending of the snow-gray land and the beginning of the snow-gray sky. For all unseen the lowering clouds around the horizon had risen and moved upward, so that finally only overhead could one see the last dim remnants of the sky so blue the night before. And yet it came as a sort of surprise, something almost inconceivable, when a new snowstorm, which obviously had taken a good rest, suddenly roared about Benedikt and his comrades. And although they traveled obstinately on almost as if nothing had changed, they plunged into the smother so completely that they could no longer perceive each other or even be conscious of themselves. . . . For the snow fell so thick that one could scarcely conceive how the storm could ever accomplish what it was doing, how it could break through the tight-woven mesh of flakes and play with them and not be smothered by them.—From "The Good Shepherd," by GUNNAR GUNNARSSON. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Greatest of Human Arts

NO ART IS so free of convention, so plastic, so embedded in life, so richly empowered to grasp the universal in the particular, as is the art of the novel. . . .

Every one of us, says John Erskine, urging the value of the literary discipline, can write at least one book about himself; and, I would add, should write it. The best way to learn to enjoy any art is to attempt to practice it; the audiences that fill the music halls of America are amateur performers. To write an honest novel that fails is still a liberal education. . . .

Creative thinking is involved in the novelist's labors as possibly no other form of mental effort unless it be the most abstruse forms of scientific calculation. The writer of short stories must be ingenious, clever, alert to catch the import of every one of his fifteen pages as it may bear upon his last page, yet at the best he has only to grasp a few events, a few characters or scenes. The novelist, on the other hand, must grapple with lives, destinies, and the import of each for several hundreds of pages. Day after day for weeks and months he must sit himself down to assume the responsibility of his characters, facing the consequences of all their motives and deeds to the bitter, or the happy, end.—THOMAS H. UZZELL, in "Writing as a Career." (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Concerning Bouncing Bet

THERE IS NO PLANT more suggestive of old Colonial days than the Bouncing Bet. The stout little pink with its modest color and its profusion of rather persistent flowers must have come near pleasing the puritanical and thrifty natures of those early New England housewives.

Bouncing Bet might well be called a beautiful weed. It can be, and is being used, as a decorative plant, but it has some very weedy proclivities. It has the tenacity of the weediest of weeds; it also has considerable aggressiveness when unmolested by man. It is often found haunting a home site so long after its admiring planter left the scene that no memory of him or even of his dwelling remains, and yet, in her *Nature's Garden*, Neltje Blanchan can truthfully say, "A stout, buxom, exuberantly healthy lassie among flowers is Bouncing Bet, who long ago escaped from gardens whither she was brought from Europe, and ran wild beyond colonial farms to roadsides, along which she has travelled over nearly our entire area." She certainly stays put and as certainly goes.

Bouncing Bet is only one of the plant's names. Being English, or at least having lived long in England, it might be expected that a plant so popular would be much christened. "Bouncing Bet" seems to be the best known of any of the names, among which are Soapwort, Sweet Betty, Wild Sweet William, . . . Hedge Pink, Boston Pink, Chimney Pink . . . Wood Phlox, and Mock-gilliflower. . . .

Anyone can know Bouncing Bet even before it blooms if he has but observed it once while it was in bloom. The heavy, smooth, opposite leaves that have no stems (petioles) but clasp the stem of the plant and unite with each other around it in a rather unique way make recognition easy. Then there is the soap test. If the broken leaves and stems make suds or something like suds when shaken in water, the plant is surely Bouncing Bet.—From "Just Weeds," by EDWIN ROLLIN SPENCER. (New York: Scribner.)

"The beauty of holiness"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE WORD "holiness" comes from an Anglo-Saxon term meaning wholeness, and is defined, in part, as "sanctity; . . . consecration." Holiness, rightly understood, is not a repressive state to be gained by only a few who are set apart from the ordinary daily round. Rather is it a joy-bringing and freedom-bestowing quality, an inherent characteristic of all God's children. Gaining and embodying more of holiness is essential for true progress, and the way to do this is clearly defined and made available to humanity through the teaching of Christ Jesus.

In contrast to the false impression that attaining holiness means an arduous process of self-abnegation and a loss of joy, Christian Science reveals the real man's intrinsic bliss as the spiritual idea of God, good. In apprehending the nature of man as wholly spiritual and good, and in faithfully taking the steps in human experience to realize this fact, more of joy, rather than less, comes to one. The expressing of holiness does not require a human sense of responsibility with its stress and strain, but it does require the whole-hearted realization of the unity of one's true selfhood with God, good, and, therefore, of one's inescapable identity as the perfect idea or child of God.

To establish one's heritage of spiritual wholeness entails the abandoning of all that would hinder and darken one's receptivity to spirituality. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy has stated (p. 15): "Trustworthiness is the foundation of enlightened faith. Without a fitness for holiness, we cannot receive holiness." To receive from divine Mind an influx of holy, uplifting thoughts which strengthen, nourish, and prosper him, the student of Christian Science strives to grow in grace and thereby prove his true selfhood to be the reflection of infinite Love, and to forsake willingly both the pleasures and the pains of materiality. As spiritual advancement is sincerely cultivated, one discovers the encouraging fact that material obstructions and discords vanish, and matter and evil seem less real and dangerous.

Even though, from the human standpoint, progress Godward seems to be won gradually rather than at a single stride, it is comforting and reassuring to know that God's man has never fallen from perfection. The clear conviction that man is now the full, unblemished likeness of his Maker often results in instantaneous healings. If a discord is not quickly overcome, unwavering insistence on man's present perfection greatly facilitates and speeds the healing. Even while mortal mind insistently asserts that a disease is incurable or a problem hopeless of solution, Truth is eternally maintaining man's spiritual perfection, which can never be changed to imperfection. The receptive heart hears and heeds this holy message and proves its reality.

It is necessary to guard against becoming obsessed by the apparent magnitude, inconvenience, or persistence of any difficulty. Expectancy of good and certainty of the ever-presence of good must supersede dread of evil's occurring and recurring, or an acceptance of its presence as natural. One student of Christian Science who had to cope with a condition involving physical distress was greatly helped by declaring to herself frequently that the discord was entirely unreal, alien to her true selfhood, regardless of how intimately associated with her human experience it might appear to be. It was necessary to affirm man's wholeness insistently, but when a stand was taken firmly to denounce inharmony as illegitimate and detached from real being, the distress diminished until the difficulty was finally routed.

In all seeming crises, it is possible for men to be delivered when they turn wholly and radically to God as the only power and government. In II Chronicles (20:21) it is related concerning Jehoshaphat's directions to the children of Israel, who were beset by enemies, that "when he had consulted with the people, he appointed singers unto the Lord, and that should praise the beauty of holiness . . . they went out before the army, and . . . Praise the Lord; for his mercy e . . . for ever." And the account sho . . . when they began to sing and to praise God, they were delivered from their enemies.

The spiritual selfhood or true identity of each one forever expresses "the beauty of holiness." A recognition of their spiritual unity with God, awakens individuals from sin, false appetites, and suffering to the majesty of true being. How helpful it is, when one may be tempted by suggestions of fallibility, unworthiness, and fear, to know that the real man has no other impulse than to do and be good! The fruitage that comes from the steadfast knowing of this spiritual fact is evidenced in true repentance and reformation, a more consistent endeavor to fulfill one's obligations, and a protection from thoughtlessness and selfishness.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 19), "He who has named the name of Christ, who has virtually accepted the divine claims of Truth and Love in divine Science, is daily departing from evil; and all the wicked endeavors of suppositional demons can never change the current of that life from steadfastly flowing on to God, its divine source."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian.]

„A szentség ékessége"

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

A „SZENTSÉG" szó egy angol-szász kifejezésből származik, mely egész-séget jelent, s melynek magyarázata részben „sérthetetlenség; . . . fölszenteltség." A szentség, ha helyesen értjük, nem egy elnyomott állapotot jelent, melyet csak az a néhány ember érhet el, aki a szokásos mindennapi élettől elkülönítve él. Ellenkezőleg, a szentség egy örömöt hozó és szabadságot adó tulajdonság, Isten minden gyermekének veleszületett jellemvonása. A szentségnek növekvő mértékben való elnyerése és megtestesítése az igazi haladás első szükséglete; ennek módja pedig Krisztus Jézus tanításaiban van tisztán megmagyarázva és az emberiség rendelkezésére bocsájtva.

Avval a hamis felfogással ellentétben, hogy a szentséget csak az önmegtagadásnak és az öröm elveszítésének nehéz módján lehet elérni, a Krisztusi Tudomány feltárja az igazi ember veleszületett boldogságát mint Istennek, a jónak, szellemi eszméjét. Ha értjük, hogy az ember természete teljesen szellemi és jó, s ha a mindennapi életben hűségesen megtesszük az ezen természetet felszínre hozó lépéseket, több örömben és nem kevesebben lesz részünk. Nem szükséges a szentség kifejezéséhez, hogy a felelősségnek gondokkal és izgalmakkal járó emberi érzését vállaljuk magunkra, hanem az szükséges, hogy értsük egész szívünkkel a valódi egyéniségünknek Istennel, a jóval való egyességét, s ezért az embernek elkerülhetetlen azonosságát mint Istennek tökéletes ideáját, vagy gyermekét.

A szellemi épségből álló örökségünknek megvalósítása magába foglalja minden olyan dolognak az elhagyását, ami csak csökkentené vagy elsötétítené a szellemiség iránti fogékonyságunkat. "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-ben (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) Mary Baker Eddy ezt írta (15-ik oldal): „A felvilágosult hit alapja a megbízhatóság. A szentségre való előkészültség nélkül nem kaphatunk szentséget." Hogy az isteni Elméből jövő szent, ihlető gondolatokban vehessen részt, melyek őt erősítsék és bőségesen fenntartsák, a Krisztusi Tudomány tanulója a szív kegyességében igyekezik nőni és ez által azt óhajtja bebizonyítani, hogy igazi azonossága a végtelen Szeretet visszatükrözése, és igyekezik az anyagiasság élvezeteit és fájdalmait egyaránt készségesen feladni. A szellemi haladásán való őszinte munkálkodása alatt azt a bátorító tényt veszi észre, hogy eltűnnek az anyagi akadályok és az inharmóniák és hogy az anyag és a gonosz nem látszana'x olyan valódinak és olyan veszedelmesnek.

Dacára annak, hogy—az emberi szempontból ítélve—az Isten felé való haladást látszólag inkább fokozatosan mint egy egyetlen nagy lépéssel lehet elnyerni, vigasztal és erősít annak a tudata, hogy az Isten embere sohasem bukott el a tökéletességtől. Az a tiszta meggyőződés, hogy az ember már most a teljes és patyolatiszta hasonmása a Teremtőjének, gyakran hozott azonnali meggyógyulást. Ha egy inharmóniát nem tudunk gyorsan legyőzni, az ember mostani tökéletességének rendületlen kijelentése nagyban könnyebbíti és gyorsítja a gyógyulást. Még mialatt a halandó elme azon erőskődik, hogy egy betegség gyógyíthatatlan, vagy hogy egy probléma megoldása reménytelen dolog, az Igazság örökké fenntartja az ember szellemi tökéletességét, melyet sohasem lehet tökéletlenségre változtatni. A fogékony szív hallja és elfogadja ezt a szent üzenet és bebizonyítja a valóságát.

Óvakodnunk kell, hogy egy nehézségnek látszólagos nagysága, kellemetlensége, vagy makacssága ne nyűgözzön le minket. A jó biztos elvárásának és a minden-jelenlétéről való biztos meggyőződésnek ki kell szorítani a gonosz jövetelétől és visszajövésétől való rettegést, vagy azt az elmeállapotot, mely a gonosz jelenlétét mint természetes dolgot fogadja el. A Krisztusi Tudomány egyik tanulója, kinek egy testi szenvedéssel járó betegségét kellett kezelni, nagy segítséget kapott, mikor önmagának ismételten kijelentette, hogy az inharmónia teljesen valótlan, hogy nem tartozik az ő igazi lényéhez, akármilyen bensőséges részét is képezte látszólag a mindennapi emberi életének. Az ember épségét állhatatosan kellett kijelentenie, de mikor a nehézséget eltökélten törvénytelennek és a valódi létezéstől különlévőnek bélyegezte, a szenvedés megenyhült és végre a baj teljesen elmúlt.

Meg lehet menekülni minden látszólagos válságból, ha teljes szívünkkel és radikálisan Istenhez fordulunk mint az egyetlen hatalomhoz és az egyetlen kormányhoz. A Krónikások II. könyve (20:21), Jósafát királynak Izrael fiaihoz intézett utasításairól beszélve—kik ellenségeiktől voltak körülvéve—írja le, hogy „tanácsot tartván pedig a néppel, előállítá az Úr énekeseit, hogy dicsérjék a szentség ékességét, a sereg előtt menvén, és mondják: Tiszteljétek az Urat, mert örökkévaló az ő irgalmassága." És a történet szerint, mikor énekelni kezdtek és Istent dicsőítették, megmenekültek az ellenségeiktől.

Minden ember szellemi egyénisége, vagy valódi azonossága örökké a „szentség ékességét" fejezi ki. Istennel való szellemi egyességünknek felismerése az embereket a bűnből, hamis étvágyakból és szenvedésekből az igazi létezés felségére ébreszti fel. Milyen nagy segélyül szolgál, mikor valakit a gyarlóság, érdemetlenség és féleiem szuggesztiói csábítanak, ha az ilyen ember tudja, hogy az igazi embernek nincsen egyéb ösztöne, hanem csak hogy jót tegyen és hogy jó legyen! Ezen szellemi tény állhatatos tudásának jutalma igazi bűnbánatban és megjavulásban nyilvánul meg, a kötelességeket teljesíteni óhajtó tartósabb igyekezetben és a meggondolatlanság és az önzés elleni védelemben.

Mrs. Eddy ezt írja "Miscellaneous Writings" (Vegyes Irások) című művében (19-ik oldal): „Aki a Krisztus nevét ejtette ki, aki a Krisztusi Tudományban elvileg elfogadta az Igazság és a Szeretet isteni igényeit, az naponta távolodik a gonosztól; és a feltételezett ördögöknek összes elvetemedett igyekezetei sem tudják az ilyen élet folyamát abban megakadályozni, hogy állhatatosan az Isten felé, isteni forrása felé folyjon."

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágosítást.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

One War: The Pacific Front ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

Although Hitler is the main enemy, the United States and Great Britain are not neglecting the Pacific. The bold raid on the Marshall and Gilbert Islands is just part of the evidence. The knowledge that an American expeditionary force would soon reach Northern Ireland released some time ago matured units of the British Army for dispatch to Singapore. The mounting flow of American armaments and American technicians to Africa is making up for equipment lately sent to Malaya.

It can be said that new and well-protected supply routes through which to reinforce the American and United Nations' forces in the Far East were worked out by the Army and Navy within 24 hours of the Pearl Harbor attack, and there is no reason to believe that these routes are not now in use.

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill do not today look upon the Pacific as a secondary front, even if they were inclined to do so during the early part of their strategy conferences at the White House. When the Dutch and the Chinese representatives were brought into these discussions, they stood up strongly for their view that unless the enemy were turned back from the Netherlands East Indies, the Japanese would lay their hands on vast sources of raw materials, including oil, capable of supplying the Nazis as well as themselves, and would be in a position to join their Axis allies in a pincer movement through the Indian Ocean.

If the United States and Great Britain were willing to help those who help themselves, then the Dutch were sure that aid for the brave and brilliant defenders of the Indies would be forthcoming.

Appeal From "Down Under"

And now both Australia and New Zealand have appealed to Washington and London to put the highest possible priority upon a decisive strengthening of the Pacific front.

That, it can now be said, is the fully agreed strategy of the United States-British War Council and if there ever was an under-evaluation of the Pacific theater it has now been definitely discarded.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox took the occasion last week to correct a false impression which attached to his Jan. 12 speech. His statement that Hitler was the principal enemy was hurriedly interpreted as meaning that the United States intended to resist Japanese aggression only with resources left over from fighting the Nazis in Europe and Africa.

But the Secretary of the Navy has now made it clear—as the latest naval action in the Pacific has made it clear—that he meant that the war on every front—Pacific, Atlantic, Russian, Chinese, Malayan, Libyan—was "all one war, one world revolution, one bid for world mastery."

The fact is there is no divergence of opinion between the Pacific Allies and the United States and Great Britain as to whether Germany is the major military menace. Germany is that. But this view does not make the Pacific a secondary front. It makes it an essential front—a front which must be held if Hitler's military power is not to be nourished and strengthened with the aid of the Japanese.

The official view of the role of the Pacific theater in the total war against the Axis is that while the war cannot be won in the Pacific, it can be lost in the Pacific. Or, it can be put this way: That to check Japan at this point will not greatly damage Hitler but to fail to check Japan will greatly strengthen Hitler.

Not a Diversion

Thus, the concentration upon the Pacific is not a diversion from the premise that Hitler is the principal enemy, it is an expression of that premise.

The forming of a Pacific War Council on which Britain, the United States, China, the Netherlands, Australia and New Zealand will all be represented and which will probably sit in Washington is imminent. Walter Nash, the first New Zealand Minister to the United States, who has just reached here, went so far as to urge that an American naval officer be placed in supreme command of the entire Pacific area. This is not a proposal to supplant Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell but to extend a supreme command over a much wider front than General Wavell now directs.

It should not be forgotten that President Roosevelt himself recommended the appointment of General Wavell and there is no reason to expect that any national feelings will be involved when circumstances dictate any changes in the various commands.

Mr. Nash may be a little premature in giving voice to his proposal but it is under discussion and it would not be a surprising development. Generally the policy is that the nation which has the predominant force in any given theater of the war will appoint the unifying commander for that area, and it is this very factor which suggests the probability of the elevation of an American Admiral to the direction of all the United Nations' forces in the Southwest Pacific in the early future.

This would seem to be a pretty clear indication of what is going along the new and well protected supply routes to Australia and the Southwest Pacific which the United States Army and Navy began to work out last Dec. 8.

The Country Speaks: Suburbia

The Virtues of Commuting ..... *By Leavitt F. Morris*

Commuting by train has its virtues, particularly when you commute from a small village. I don't say this because I've been forced to use the train due to my patriotic desire to save tires. I say it because I'm at last becoming acquainted with my fellow townsmen. And that indeed is a virtue in itself.

Now take the other morning. I live about a mile from the station. Along the main road I travel there are several tributary roads leading to the homes of commuters such as myself. As I stride along I am joined by "Dutch" Holland and another man. I'd met "Dutch" before but this Mr. Burdick I'd never seen, yet he lives two stone throws from me. Heard his name. Even went through his lovely home while it was being built. Yet this was our first introduction.

Those Slightly Known Neighbors

We later are joined by Mr. Briggs. My only acquaintance with him was through the name on his mail box. I had heard a family by the name of Briggs had moved into the Gleason place a summer or two ago. I knew his friendly dog. But not Mr. Briggs.

As we walked briskly along we compared temperatures. My mercury read three above zero; Mr. Holland and Mr. Burdick agreed on zero; while Mr. Briggs reported 10 below. We discussed the marked differences. I live on a hill. It's warmer there. Mr. Holland and Mr. Burdick are considerably lower. Cold settles. Mr. Briggs is in a valley. One of the coldest spots in town.

Mr. Bryant, Town Clerk, comes out of his driveway as we approach. He's a jolly fellow, we find. Yet when he reads reports from the Town meeting platform I thought him severe, brusque. He has a broad knowledge of flowers, particularly gladiolus. A long resident of the community, he contributes much interesting information relating to our village. He also has charge of licensing dogs, and we all quickly assure one another our dogs are properly licensed.

At our village square four roads converge. From these flow the other commuters. There's Mr. Long. There's Mr. and Mrs. Rogers. He's in the travel business, you know. Oh, yes, here comes Mr. Channing. And Mr. Priestly, the architect. All wave heartily. There is a brief gathering at the steps of Higgins's store where the morning paper has been thrown by a delivery truck. The mercury is checked once again.

A Genial Conductor Helps a Lot

We have a station. But the door is locked. Someone always trys the knob in hopes. It gives us something to joke about. I don't know that anyone questions why the station isn't opened on these cold mornings. It is just taken for granted that those using the later train enjoy that privilege. Sometimes we have a path shoveled to the train. And sometimes we don't. More often we don't. When there is a path much speculation arises whether the engineer will slide by it or stop short of it. Never is there hope that he will hit in on the nose. But the conductor is a genial chap, and with several sweeps of his foot clears the snow away.

Many of my colleagues have asked if I didn't mind the long walk. The truth is I enjoy it. Rides are turned down with that explanation. Automobile travel doesn't give one time to look. Walking does. I've been walking that road two weeks now and I'm still discovering something new.

For one thing, I've discovered that every sunrise is different. On exceptionally cold mornings the east is tinted with exquisite pinks. But on milder days saffron prevails with the woodlands taking on a dark purple. And I've learned that when the snow squeaks under foot your thermometer is near the zero mark. I've noticed, too, that the chickadees are extremely busy flitting among the pines seeking seed-filled cones.

Yes, I'm rediscovering the town that I live in. I'm beginning to see the things that really matter.

To Change the Subject:

Letter to Trevor ..... *By Pearl Strachan*

Dear Trevor,

Now that you have lived at Caldermoor for four whole months, you must have grown used to certain routine sounds, among them the postman's knock on the front door, and the shuffle of mail through the letter box, into the hall. You are still too new to run and fetch it. You will not be the one to find this letter addressed to you, and you will be excused from making a reply.

When I first heard that you were coming to Caldermoor, I felt sorry for you. I hope you will forgive me for that. You see, Trevor, I remember Caldermoor as it was when your father came, before the shadow of the second World War had darkened it, when it seemed as if a peaceful and progressive future lay ahead.

The hawthorn was in flower that morning, when your father arrived. He was a fussy red mite in the nurse's arms, when the rest of us crept silently into the big bedroom to have a look at the "surprise." From your photograph I judge that you resemble him. You probably were a fussy red mite, too, when you were absolutely new. None of us guessed what the surprise was. I suggested a cake with icing and cherries. Jane hoped for music in a box, and Richard was praying for a dog. The sight of your father took our breath away. Gradually, however, we fitted him into the scheme of things. He became more ornamental, something of a challenge and responsibility, and, occasionally, useful. We showed him off in braggart style, and before long it was as if he always had been there.

Your mother, Trevor, I have never seen. The snapshot of her indicates that she is bonnie, and amiable. Her letters show that she is brave and intelligent. One, which she wrote during a bombardment, a few months previous to your arrival, announced her intention of overcoming all fear of bombs, for your sake. Her last letter, written in December, states: "We have put Trevor a Christmas tree up, just to spite Hitler."

What your father has survived, with cheerfulness and grit, I will tell you some time, later. I do not feel sorry for you now. I realize that you have come into a world where, from the start, you will be surrounded by persons giving all they have for all that is worth keeping. You will have before you constant examples of unselfed service, courage and endurance. You are in a world where mere physical comfort, smooth social machinery, and security of person no longer are of great importance.

"Let us hope," your mother writes, "that all of us united can make a good job of it . . . to end all wars. We are well and happy, and have had nothing to grouse about yet. Things could be a lot worse under the circumstances. Cheerio!"

If you had come to Germany, Trevor, you would be simply more "raw material" for a program of tyranny. You have to come to a country willing to stand alone in the cause of freedom.

There will be bluebells in the beechwoods of Caldermoor, in April; then hedges white with May, and later, buttercups and daisies. At the end of summer the moors will turn purple with heather in bloom. If you look, you will find marks of the Romans, a sunken roadway, between the haugh and Bilberry Crag. Some day you will come upon the ice-cold Roman bath, near the quarry, and drop your ha'penny to increase the collection of coins already at the bottom.

No, now that I think things over, I don't feel sorry for you, Trevor. In fact, I think you chose a very good time to appear.

All photos U. S. Army Air Corps Official Photographs

Army Air Corps Designers Look Ahead: This Model Is Dubbed 'Air Whale'—a Flying Wing Bomber With Pusher and Tractor Engines

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Aeronautical designers are the most dissatisfied persons in the world. It's their business to be that way. So rapid is design improvement in aeronautics that it is axiomatic that a new plane is virtually obsolete as soon as it is test flown.

Herewith are some of the latest military planes designed by the Design Development Unit of the Aircraft Laboratory o the U. S. Army Air Forces at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, also dubbed colloquially the "Buck Rogers" Department.

Some of these designs may never fly at all or get past the drawing board stage. Yet aeronautical designers may never rest on their laurels, for the latest thing out is something which the engineers can, and do, begin improving immediately.

For national defense purposes, certain well-accepted practices and designs have been temporarily "frozen" in order to permit mass production. But that never stops the drawing board contingent.

The most outstanding design changes disclosed by these photographs are the trend toward "flying wing" planes and the use of "pusher" propellers such as the earliest planes employed. The four-engined design at the top, for instance, has all of its working portion actually inclosed in the wing.

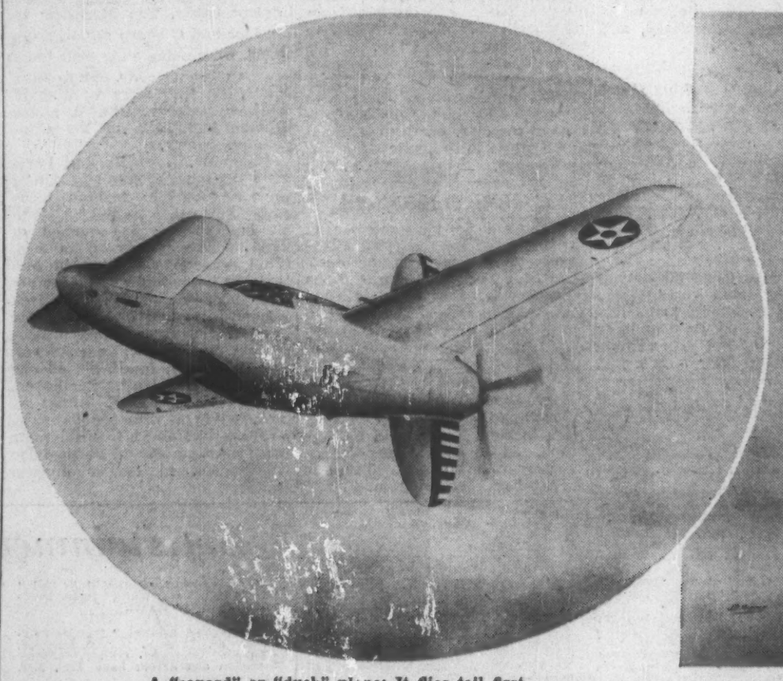
The tail surfaces, it is shown, carry no load and are there simply for control. Both pusher and tractor propellers are used and an unofficial guess might be hazarded that these motors are a power still in the experimental stage. Gun nacelles pointed both forward and rear, with topside firing positions give defensive fire power in all directions.

The "canard" or "duck" design (center left) supports a fixed nose vane and is powered from the rear which is said to eliminate the rough air, ordinarily caused by a forward propeller, from flowing over the fuselage and thus cutting down flight efficiency.

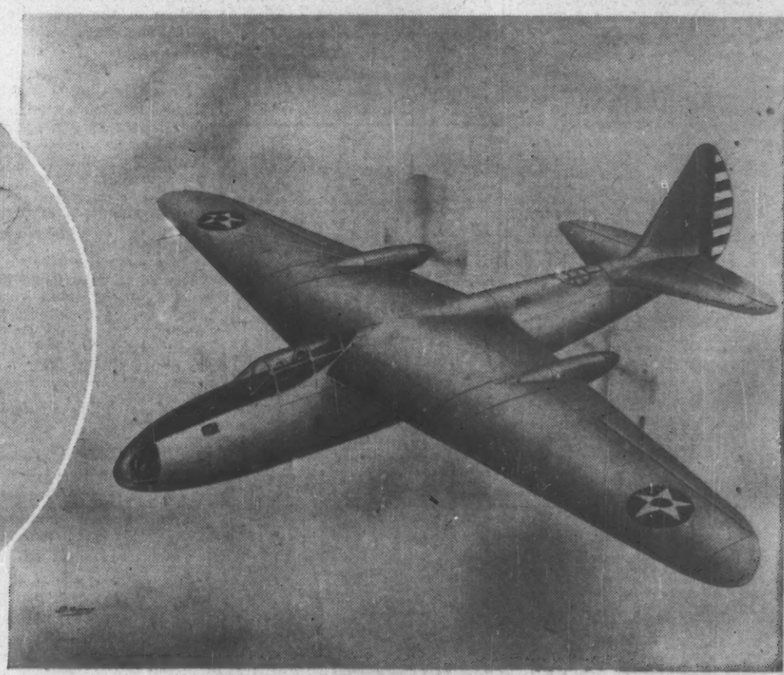
The plane (center right) is principally notable for its pusher propeller drive by motors submerged in the wing surfaces.

The bat wing design (deep left) is not much essentially different than the early craft of the same type pioneered by Stearman-Hammond in its "safety" plane, and John Northrop, who has since successfully launched his new chevron-type flying wing.

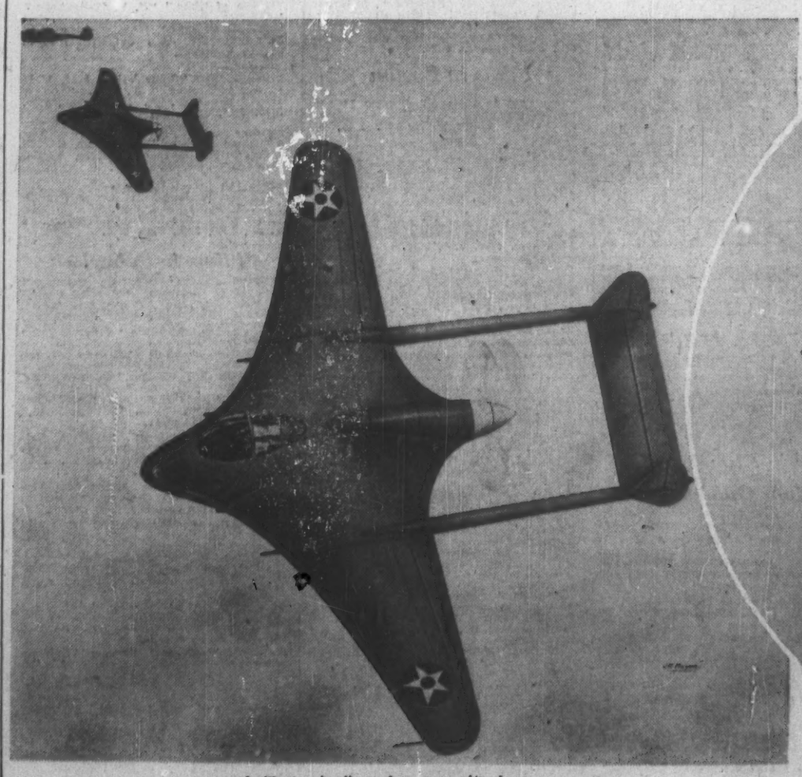
Virtually glider shaped is the design (deep right) which is powered by a rear pusher propeller and has extra large tail control surfaces to compensate for the increased torque or twisting motion caused by the rear blades.



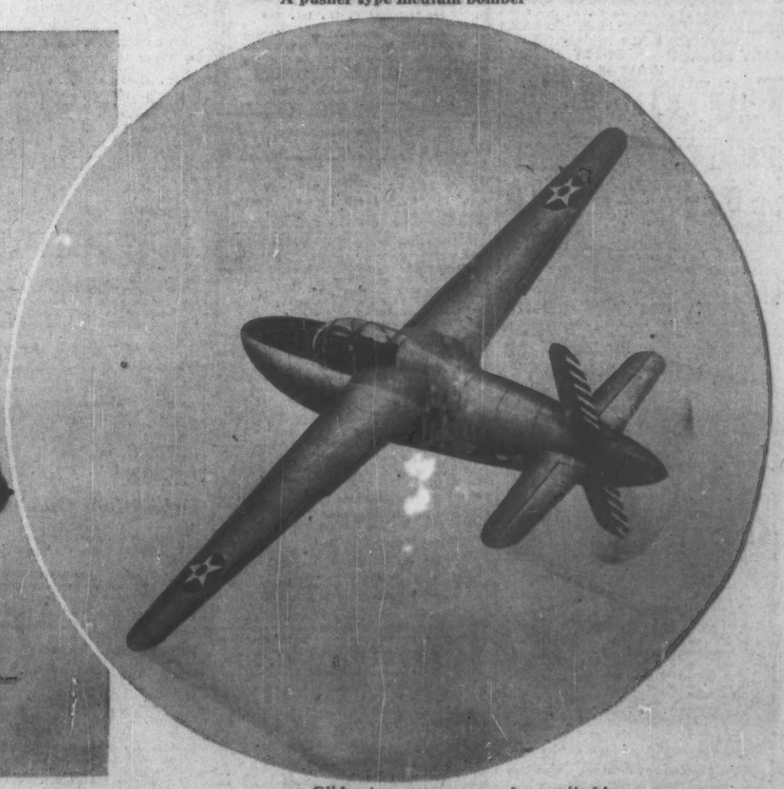
A "canard" or "duck" plane: It flies tail first



A pusher type medium bomber



A "bat wing" pusher pursuit plane



Glider type rear-powered pursuit ship

Art Exhibitions in Boston—Horowitz in Recital—Benét Film

Sculptures by Charles Cutler, Pictures by Karl Zerbe Shown

By Dorothy Adlow

Recent paintings by Karl Zerbe, and sculptures by Charles Cutler will be shown at the Robert C. Vose Galleries, Copley Square, through Feb. 14.

These two artists outdo each other in commanding attention. Both are individualists; both are assertive; each works in his chosen medium with a fervid curiosity about materials. Mr. Zerbe teaches and paints in Boston, but his training and artistic orientation were European; Mr. Cutler is a native and shows complete freedom from local traditions.

* * *

Mr. Cutler operates directly on stone or wood. His sculptures show how forcefully the material and its raw form affect his imagination; how the color, grittiness, angularity, graining, crystalline surface all contribute to the pattern plan. It is a phase of modern romanticism for sculptors to submit to the dictation of the material, to welcome accidental and unexpected factors. Texture interests artists especially, for there is too much smooth, uniform, standardized texture in the industrial system, and the sensitive person longs for variations and contrasts in surfaces.

Mr. Cutler works with basalt, quartz, granite, gneiss, blue trop, and pine wood. His portraits are universalized; they are meditative and serious. They are associated with the earth and the elements, and symbolic meaning seems to qualify their contours. Mr. Cutler can be spare and stylized; he can make his surfaces heave, and pitch and swirl as though those hard substances were as fictile as clay.

* * *

At moments there is a reminiscent feature of Antoine Bourdelle, an extravagant flourish of Epstein; now it seems as though traits of the Aztec have gripped the artist's imagination, and elsewhere the carvings of Persopolis are recalled. It is not that Mr. Cutler has, or need have, interpreted any of these sources, but that we are prompted to comparison when confronted with the varying workmanship of living sculptors. Whatever the undertaking, with each new piece Mr. Cutler seems to commence anew; he is free of an established modus operandi. He is undoubtedly one of our most enterprising sculptors.

Karl Zerbe's pictures continue to show a zealous dedication to the decorative and evocative power of paint. Mr. Zerbe has used encaustic pigment as well as oil, and his pictures show a striving toward plastic qualities, transparencies, superposed tonalities and other nuances. He works with simple subjects, street scenes, interiors, portraits, but the obvious becomes subtle, the commonplace mysterious under the imaginative and subtle handling of such an artist. Mr. Zerbe departs from literal fact, substituting fanciful colors, tremulous lines, contriving an atmosphere of feeling. The brush is restless and eager as it leaves in its wake a world of filmy vaporous substance. On the other hand, he may paint a pattern which is concrete, and which grips the imagination for its stark and solid character.

In portraiture Mr. Zerbe hovers between the world of fact and fancy. We see figures which tell clearly as people, while others vanish into rarefied exigousness.

Both Mr. Zerbe and Mr. Cutler exemplify the contemporary struggle against those upsetting forces that threaten values to which every artist dedicates himself.

* * *

Arcangelo Cascieri

At the Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street, is a series of carvings by Arcangelo Cascieri, representing the Stations of the Cross.

Mr. Cascieri has treated the theme with restraint and dignity. The carving is in low relief and the treatment broad and simplified. The dramatic theme is sustained in the 14 compositions through variations in design, posture, facial expression. The carving is sensitive and the disposition of the figures in the limitations of space allotted to each is thoughtful.

For Sullivan Centenary

The hundredth anniversary of the birth of Sir Arthur Sullivan will be celebrated by three performances of "Iolanthe" by the Elizabeth Peabody House Operetta Company at the Peabody Playhouse, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. This is the fifteenth annual production of this group, which is under the direction of Edward W. Center.

Boecker

'Pink Sweater,' by Karl Zerbe

Painting on exhibition through Feb. 14 at the Robert C. Vose Galleries.

Song and Mr. Melchior

High, middle, low, loud, medium, and soft tones of a man of vocal fame and of his assisting pianist echoed in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon, Lauritz Melchior, tenor, and Ignace Strasfogel, accompanist, keeping a date with their Boston manager and giving people a chance for a close-up study of their art. The auditorium was filled with subscribers to the Celebrity Series and with listeners for the day; and some of the sound, accordingly, must have been absorbed in people's clothing, but enough was left to show in just how good voice the principal, for his part, was, and how good an executant his associate at the keyboard was. In particular, there was plentiful illustration of what happens when an opera performer goes into action, everything being out in platform light instead of back in stage shadow, and the attention of the house being undiverted by costume, scenery, and big orchestral sonority.

* * *

Now gradation is a thing above all else to be expected in the work of a singer of Mr. Melchior's repute. The notes must run high and loud, and again, high and very soft. They must run low, too, and be forceful or subdued, as the moment demands. With this, you may have a distinguished recital, whereas without it, you can have only a mediocre one. As for voice, there come days when the quality is perfection; there come others when colors are dimmed and diffusive. That is to your fortune or your misfortune; but it is nothing to argue about, being only a fact one way or the other and not making so much difference as we might think.

Mr. Melchior showed command of tone of every possible sort, as his exacting program required. He failed nowhere to give his note the appropriate power, whether song of Schubert or aria of Wagner. He may not have been in prime voice. This is the middle of the season, and the labors put on leading tenors of the opera are herculean; and as if these were not plenty, the concert managers load their shoulders with worlds more.

* * *

To record what this audience got, after enjoying enough pieces to make a musical day of full measure, Mr. Melchior presented Ujarik's Farewell, from the Danish opera, "Kaddara," by Boerresen; Lohengrin's Departure, from "Lohengrin," and the Sword Song from "Siegfried," by Wagner. Then, to end applause and to effect his own farewell, he sang the final tenor scene from "Parsifal" and Siegmund's "Spring Song," placing, in all, before his public quite a history of the aria form as conceived and applied to dramatic situations by Wagner.

W. P. T.

Graham at the Guild

Because of the large numbers of people turned away after standing-room-only was sold out, at her last pair of concerts at the Concert Theater in December, Martha Graham has arranged a series of three extra performances at the Guild Theater for the evenings of Monday, Feb. 9, Tuesday, Feb. 24, and Monday, March 2, when the new dance-comedy, "Punch and The Judy" (seen only once in New York), will be featured, and the poetic dance-drama, "Letter to the World," will also be included on each program.

Art Exhibitions

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (Except Mondays). Sundays 2 to 5.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Group exhibition of etchings by eminent contemporaries. Through Feb. 13.

Doll and Richards, Inc., 140 Newbury Street—Exhibition of water colors and portraits by Dwight Shepler. Through Feb. 14.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Paintings by Herbert Barnett; water colors by Carroll Coletti.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Drawings by the late William M. Paxton, N. A. Through Feb. 14.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Recent paintings by Zerbe; recent sculptures by Cutler. Through Feb. 14.

Symphony Hall—Exhibition of pictures by Mary Ludlum Davis; also drawings and paintings by members of the Children's Art Center. Feb. 6 and 7.

Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by Harautin Vasgerdsian. Through Feb. 5.

Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street—Water colors by Anne F. Guild; oil paintings by Helen C. Gilbert. Through Feb. 6.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge — French drawings and prints, 16th and 20th centuries; earlier Islamic illuminations and paintings; Chinese peasant embroideries; American water colors, drawings, and prints; ornamental design in Graphic Art, 15th-17th centuries; loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman and other English 18th century silversmiths; X-Ray Shadowgraph as a means of identification of painters' styles.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sunday; closed Monday. Redfigured Greek vase, 460-450 B. C. (Recent Accessions Gallery). Musical instruments in early prints, engravings, etchings, and woodcuts by Durer, Meckenem, Lucas van Leyden, Mercantonio, and others (Print Department through February). Etchings by van Dyck, tercentenary exhibition (Print Department through February). Eighteenth century American Arts, The M. and M. Karolik collection.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Andover Academy. Exhibition of New England sculptors. Through Feb. 15.

Northampton: Smith College Museum of Art—Exhibition of paintings by Dali and Miro. Through February.

Wakefield: Lucius Beebe Memorial Library—Exhibition of original illustrations by Harold Anderson.

Williamstown: Lawrence Art Museum, Williams College—Water color exhibition by Millard Sheets, Gina Knee and Russell Cowles. Through Feb. 15.

Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum—Exhibition of water colors by Agnes A. Abbot. Through Feb. 15.

Rhode Island

Providence: Rhode Island School of Design—Early English color prints; living lithography; Chinese flower prints. Providence Art Club—"Scott's Rebellion," exhibition of paintings by six Rhode Island artists of the Vanguard. Through Feb. 8.

Prokofieff's Sixth Sonata Novelty Here

By L. A. Sloper

Old times in Symphony Hall were recalled yesterday when Vladimir Horowitz played the piano there. The auditorium was nearly filled, and the audience greeted the player warmly and applauded him enthusiastically throughout the afternoon. Few recitalists can draw so many listeners to Symphony Hall on a Sunday afternoon in these days.

The makeup of the program was unusual. Beginning with his own version of "The Star-Spangled Banner," the artist proceeded with four "Sonatas" by Scarlatti, a Chopin group, a new Sonata by Prokofieff, Liszt's Sonetto del Petrarca No. 104, and the Liszt transcription of Saint-Saëns' "Danse Macabre" as revised by the performer.

Mr. Horowitz has long been rated one of the most brilliant piano virtuosi of the day, and his playing yesterday sustained that reputation. His long absence from Boston concert halls (except for an appearance with the Boston Symphony Orchestra last year) enhanced the interest in this concert.

* * *

But Mr. Horowitz is remarkable for more than mere bravura. He can summon a liquid pianissimo tone, and he can elicit subtle shades of color. These qualities were noticeable particularly in the playing of the four charming little "Sonatas" of Scarlatti, which were exquisitely turned.

Prokofieff's Sixth Sonata, op. 82, was composed, according to a program note, in 1939, published in 1941, and reached this country last summer. Yesterday's performance was its first in Boston. It is a characteristic piece, bold, percussive, astringent, gnomish, reflecting both the composer's musical personality and the spirit of the time. There is little of the grace and charm of the "Classical" Symphony, for instance, in it. Even the Allegretto and the slow waltz movement have the hard surface of the piano concerti, and the quick movements possess a controlled violence that is almost more savage than the "Scythian" Suite for orchestra. The performance matched the quality of the music with exactitude.

* * *

The Chopin group was less satisfying. The seldom heard Polonaise-Fantaisie, op. 61, is not the most ingratiating work of the composer, and Mr. Horowitz treated it rather introspectively. The Mazurkas in F minor and C sharp minor, from op. 63, were notable for their tonal beauties under Mr. Horowitz's hands, but they were wanting in rhythmic vitality. The B minor Scherzo had little of the Chopinesque poetry.

When Mr. Horowitz first burst upon the musical scene he astonished us all by his brilliant technique. Since then he has added to his equipment the command of tonal color already mentioned. What we found lacking in him from the beginning was profundity of interpretive power. That lack was signalled by his neglect of the great masterpieces of nineteenth-century piano music. He has never, so far as I can recall, played one of the big sonatas of Beethoven. He still avoids them. Surely by now, with his tremendous technical abilities and his considerable experience, he should be ready to try himself in deeper musical waters.

The Budapest String Quartet

To be heard in Jordan Hall Tuesday evening. Left to right are Josef Roismann, first violin, Alexander Schneider, second violin; Boris Kroyt, viola; Mischa Schneider, violoncello. The picture was taken at the Library of Congress and the members of the quartet are holding the Stradivarius instruments which they play there.

Opening Tonight

At the Shubert—"The Student Prince," returning to Boston for a second engagement this season. The cast includes Robert Davis, Earba Scully, Jay Presson, Detmar Poppen, Nina Varela, James Donnelly, Jeanne Tree, Lloyd Harris, Alex Alexander, William Castle, Richard Reeves, Robert Kennedy, and Wilbert Liebling. Curtain at 8:30.

Holmes Pictures Canadian Rockies

For the third of his series of travel talks, Burton Holmes turned Saturday afternoon, in Symphony Hall, to the Canadian Rockies. This territory of course takes on additional importance to travelers now restricted largely to the North American continent, and Mr. Holmes had selected some of its most attractive features for review.

Beginning in Victoria, called the most English of American cities, he led his listeners through the usual sights of Vancouver Island to the city of Vancouver on the mainland. It was unfortunate that because of war regulations he was unable to photograph any shore scenes, since Vancouver harbor is one of the most beautiful in the world.

As it was, we were obliged to get along with inland show places, including the enchanting Fraser River valley and Thompson Canyon. The lovely Emerald Lake Yoho Valley, Banff with its Indian ceremonies, Mount Assiniboine, Jasper Park, and finally beautiful Lake Louise, with a side trip to Lake O'Hara, completed the ground covered.

The lecturer rather hurried through the Fraser River valley, and lingered rather too long at the Athabaska Glacier. But the views of Lake Louise, and especially those of the sunrise over Mt. Victoria, were superb.

Daniel Webster on Screen

William Dieterle deserted familiar Hollywood terrain for the imaginative frontiers of fantasy when he decided to produce a film version of Stephen Vincent Benét's short story, "The Devil and Daniel Webster." Mr. Dieterle got Mr. Benét to prepare a screen play with Dan Totheroh; then he went to work with some of Hollywood's dependable acting talent and translated the legend into film imagery. The result, now at the RKO Boston under the title of "All That Money Can Buy," is stimulating.

The translation is not literal. In the Dieterle-Benét-Totheroh version, Daniel Webster figures somewhat less prominently in the early scenes that he did originally. The principal elaboration occurs in the film's new emphasis upon the Faustian aspects of the tale.

These record how Jabez Stone hapless son of New Hampshire, signed himself over to the devil in exchange for seven years of prosperity. We are given the details of Jabez's pauperish existence and his series of misfortunes. We are familiarized with the stark, unpainted beauty of his frame house and its furniture. We become acquainted with the devout and rigorous Ma Stone and with decent Mary Stone, Jabez's young wife. There is a strength and severity to these portraits, appropriate to the severity and sternness of a living torn from an ungenerous and rocky plot.

* * *

Mr. Scratch arrives at a moment of despair and Jabez Stone's increasingly uneasy prosperity begins when a cache of "Hessian gold" forces it way up through the floor of his barn. Sound effects, music, and trick photography have been expertly applied so that the delicate balance between fantasy and realism is always maintained. Perhaps because of a fascination for every detail, Mr. Dieterle has overtold his story. And the character of Belle—the Helen of Troy in Jabez Stone's infernal experience—seems an intrusion.

When the time comes for Jabez to surrender to "the stranger who smiled with his teeth," the desperate and terrified farmer entreats Daniel Webster to defend him against Satan. Mr. Scratch arrives and, argument failing, the lawyer demands a trial for his client by a jury of Americans. Mr. Scratch summons a panel of traitors, murderers, blackguards—Benedict Arnold, Walter Butler, Teach, and Governor Dale among them—presided over by Justice Hathorne, unrepentant judge at the notorious Salem witch trials.

There seem to have been opportunities which were overlooked in the trial sequence. Edward Arnold, for instance, who gives a sturdy, sonorous, and earthy performance as Webster, approaches his greatest test with rather too much confidence. One feels that the whole trial should have been more gripping. On the whole, however, the film is impressive, from the sober beginning to the mischievous conclusion. Here are ideas that stimulate. Here are characters facing tests of their probity and integrity, who are searching their consciences. The picture may not be a full achievement but it is an excellent and gratifying experiment.

* * *

Walter Huston's cheerfully diabolical performance as Mr. Scratch is marked by extraordinary skill and rightness of approach. Genial, guileful, and coldly ruthless by turns, Mr. Huston gives one of his best characterizations. He can even make chewing a carrot look Satanic. James Craig is right in countenance and feeling for Jabez, though his Tennessee drawl sounds somewhat strange for a native of the White Mountain country. Anne Shirley gives a quietly sincere and eloquent performance as Mary Stone. Simone Simon is properly jadish as the devil's accomplice with a French accent. Jane Darwell gives a solid, stern, and upright reading of Ma Stone. Gene Lockhart, John Qualen, H. B. Warner, and others contribute effectively.

Of interest is the fact that personal ambition and an addiction to alcohol are presented as temptations with which the devil tried to catch Daniel Webster. This is a rare instance of a Hollywood picture which presents alcohol in an unglamorous light. There is one discrepancy between the Benét original and the film which is difficult to understand. Mr. Dieterle has had Daniel pronounced "Danyel." Mr. Benét and New Hampshire are content with "Dan'l," which somehow has more flavor.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, Feb. 3

Concert by the Budapest String Quartet, Jordan Hall, at 8:30.

Students' concert at the Malkin Conservatory, 267 Commonwealth Avenue, at 8:15.

Wednesday, Feb. 4

Fifth concert in the series of Youth Concerts, Wheeler Beckett, conductor. Symphony Hall, at 3:30.

Second concert in the season by the Boston Society of Ancient Instruments. Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, at 8:30.

Thursday, Feb. 5

Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Sanders Theater, Cambridge, at 8.

Friday Feb. 6

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall, at 2:30.

Saturday, Feb. 7.

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall, at 8:15.

Sunday, Feb. 8

Concert by the Flute Players' Club, Hotel Vendome, at 3:30.

Concert by the Boston String Quartet, Harrison Keller, first violin, Alfred Krips, second violin, Georges Fourel, viola, Alfred Zighera, violoncello, assisted by Quincy Porter, viola, and F. Judd Cooke, violoncello. Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, at 8:30.

Concert by Polyna Stoska, soprano. Jordan Hall, at 3:30.

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BOSTON (CONCERTS)

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MANCHESTER, N. H.

LYRIC THEATRE
Feb. 1-3: Weekend in Havana, Alice Faye. Feb. 4-5: Obliging Young Lady, Joan Carroll. Feb. 6-7: All That Money Can Buy, Edw. Arnold, Walter Huston. Feb. 11-12: Nine Lives Are Not Enough, Ronald Reagan. Feb. 13-14: Spring Parade, Deanna Durbin. Feb. 15-17: Navy Blues, Ann Sheridan. Feb. 18-19: Hired Wife, Rosalind Russell. Feb. 22-24: Nothing but the Truth, Bob Hope. Feb. 25-26: International Lady, Ilona Massey. Feb. 27-28: Shadow of the Thin Man, William Powell, Myrna Loy.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Wilbur—"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"The Student Prince," presented by the Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Barbara Scully, Robert Davis, Lloyd Harris, Jay Presson, Detmar Poppen, Nina Varela and others, 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 3, 6:10, 9:15. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—"Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Fine Arts—"Girl from Leningrad." 1:30, 3:20, 5:30, 7:20, 9:25. "Shostakovitch Piano Solo." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—"Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:35. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30.

Kenmore—"Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett and Jeffrey Lynn. 1:15, 4:45, 8:10. "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. 2:50, 6:15, 9:40.

Metropolitan—"Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce, Cobina Wright, Jr., 10:25 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "Son of Fury," Tyrona Power and Gene Tierney. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:30.

Modern—"Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:55. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5, 8:25.

Orpheum—"The Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., 9:05 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:50, 10:05. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:50.

Paramount—"Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 10:35 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold, Walter Huston and Anne Shirley. 10 a. m., 1, 4:08, 7:05, 10:10. Stage Show: 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 8:55.

Scollay—"Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:20. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

South Station Theater—"Latest March of Time," "Women in Defense Industries," "Fitzpatrick Travel," "Radio's Kitchen Quiz," "Animals in the Zoo," "Howard Hill's Skill," "Forty Boys and a Song," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

Telepix—"March of Time," "H. V. Kaltenborn," "The Rev. Bernard R. Hubbard, S. J.," "Musical Comedy," color cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Honolulu Lu," Lupe Velez. 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 4:55, 7:25, 9:55. "Borrow Hero," Florence Rice. 10:50 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:15, 8:40.

Uptown—"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Sterling Hayden. 1, 3:55, 7, 10. "Dumbo," 2:50, 6:55, 8:55.

Washington Street Olympia—"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:35. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston. 9 a. m., 1:50, 3:40, 8:20, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young. Continuous 1:15-11. Allston: "The Singing Hill," Gene Autry. "Mob Town," with the Dead End Kids. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Week End in Havana," Allen Faye and John Payne. "Hit the Road," 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Navy Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Dumbo," 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.

Brookline Village: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Mischa Auer. 2:10, 5:09, 8.

Cleveland Circle: "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Richard Whorf. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Sterling Hayden. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley, 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Smiling Through," Jeanette MacDonald. "Top Sergeant Mulligan," Nat Pendleton. 2 and 8.

University: "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino. "Road Agent," Leo Carillo. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll. 3:35, 9:35. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson and Laraine Day. 1:54, 7:54.

Codman: "One Foot in Heaven." Frederic March. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglestor: "Suspicion," Cary Grant. "Target for Tonight." 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 2:54, 8:14. "Cowboy Serenade," Gene Autry. 1:40, 7, 9:54.

Park: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. "Superman." 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall. "Target for Tonight." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:18, 8:33. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:54, 9:08.

Hyde Park: "Dangerous Game," Richard Arlen. "Stick to Your Guns," Hop-A-Long-Cassidy. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Suspicion," Joan Fontaine and Cary Grant. 3:30, 9:15. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40.

Maplewood: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia De Havilland. "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers and Jane Darwell. 1:55, 8. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 3:10, 9:15.

Orpheum: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Bad Land of Dakota," Ann Rutherford. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Strand: "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Lloyd Nolan. 1:55, 5, 8:05. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Haviland. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 1:30, 8.

Medford: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:45, 8:30. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 2:30, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Battlefields of Pacific." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lemarr and Robert Young. 3:15, 9. "Date with the Falcon," George Sanders. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Suspicion." Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "H. M. Pulham, Esq." Hedy Lemarr and Robert Young. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 1:30, 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "They Died With Their Boots On." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Haviland. Short subject, "Soldiers in White."

QUINCY—Quincy: "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Lloyd Nolan. "Cadet Girl," Carol Landis. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Man in Her Life," Loretta Young. "Night of January 16th," Ellen Drew and Robert Preston. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "International Lady," George Brent. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "International Lady," George Brent. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Suspicion," Joan Fontaine. "They Meet Again." 3 and 8.

Davis Square: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Scattergood Pulls the Strings," Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Swamp Waters," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Strand: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 1:45. Evenings 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Swing It, Soldier." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Flying Cadets," William Gargan and Peggy Moran. 2:09, 7:54. "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:21, 9:06.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Skylark," Claudette Colb

Dark Future Faces Boston Bruins Following Incidents of Past Couple of Weeks

Replacements From Hershey Are Bridging Gaps in Roster

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Beaten by Brooklyn Americans at the Garden last night for the third time in succession, minus the services of Bill Cowley and Capt. Dit Clapper probably for the season and of Herbie Cain for possibly three weeks, and soon to see the Kraut line begin service with the Royal Canadian Air Force, the fortunes of the Boston Bruins could today be called anything but bright.

Without wishing to make too large a commotion over the misfortunes of the Bruins, who as it was were having a hard enough time defending their Stanley Cup championship even with a full team, it still comes under the heading of factual reporting to list the team's troubles as it heads down the home stretch of the National Hockey League season.

Full of Hope

When the Bruins started out last fall, they were full of hope. Manager Art Ross would not say so, but deep down you could tell he was certain of his team. He knew the New York Rangers would be troublesome and that Toronto as usual would be hard to beat, but he had confidence that the Bruins would have another outstanding season.

As the season wore along, this player or that came up with minor injuries. Johnny Crawford was sidelined for four games and Roy Conacher, Herb Cain, Milt Schmidt, Woody Dumart, and Dit Clapper all were bothered at one time or another. Nothing was too serious, however, and the Bruins continued to stick at or right near the top.

Recently, though, the going has been tougher, and although the Bruins today were still tied for first place with New York Rangers the chances were that they would soon be out of it. With Rangers still having two games in hand on the Bruins and playing four games this week, it appeared likely that the New Yorkers would have first place all to themselves by the end of the week.

Men From Hershey

The injuries to Clapper and Cain have meant the calling up from Hershey of Gordie Bruce and Jack Shewchuk, the last two experienced players on the Bruins' roster. With these two due to be in Boston tomorrow night for the game with Chicago Black Hawks, the B's once again will have 15 players in uniform. Phil Hergesheimer, purchased only last week from Chicago, injured his knee in New York against Americans last Thursday and is not likely to be used.

The effects of recent happenings could be seen last night as the Bruins first took a 1-0 lead on Flash Hollett's goal, only to lose the game when Amerks scored in the second and third periods. The Bruins had all the scoring chances —39 shots on Charlie Rayner to 14 on Frankie Brimsek—but they were not finishing off their plays well. In their last eight games, the Bruins have won only twice—a new low for them in recent history.

Girls Heading Along Sonja Henie Path

Associated Press

Youngsters Who Sought Figure Skating Honors

Left to right: Hildegarde Balmain, New York; Dorothy Glazier, Boston; Dorothy Goos, New York (winner); Yvonne Sherman, New York; Betsy Nichols, Boston; Roberta Jenks, Boston (second); and Fay Kirby, Boston. The picture was taken before the start of the Eastern States figure skating championships held at the Iceland Rink, New York, Friday and Saturday.

Program to Be Curtailed For Dartmouth Carnival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 2—Stripped of the "glamour" and of the festive celebrations which in years past have made it the most famous college social event in the country, Dartmouth College's annual Winter Carnival will be held this Friday and Saturday, surviving in the form in which it started 32 years ago—as a week end of winter sports competition.

Viewing the obvious incongruity of holding a huge, expensive festival in spite of the demands of the war situation and the inappropriateness of large-scale "luxury" expenditures the 1942 carnival committee decided that the activities of the week end shall be vastly curtailed, but not abolished entirely.

In accordance with a plan of a "limited" Carnival a regular six-event ski meet will be held among eight eastern colleges.

Leading Ski Teams

Continuing to gather top flight competition in Hanover, officials of the Dartmouth Outing Club, which runs the annual event, have again arranged for the meeting of leading college ski teams of the East in competition for the Dartmouth Carnival title, one of the most coveted college titles in the country.

In addition to the Indian squad, teams from New Hampshire, St. Lawrence, Norwich, Harvard, Middlebury, Amherst, and Williams will be in the running.

Downhill First

Following the custom of past Carnivals, the downhill event will be the first held, on Friday morning at Moose Mountain, 11 miles from Hanover. Friday afternoon the cross-country event will be held over an eight-mile Hanover course.

On Saturday morning, the slalom will be held; if snow conditions permit, it will be held at Oak Hill, one mile from Hanover. In the afternoon, the jumping event will be held at the golf course. Scores in the downhill and slalom will be combined to make a fifth event, and the scores of the cross-country and jumping will be combined to make the other event to complete the "six-event" meet.

Change Justified

The plans for this simple sports week end produce an effect which seems odd when stacked up against some of the extravaganzas which the D. O. C. has presented in past years, years in which huge snow sculptures were built all over the campus, years in which celebrities were present in large numbers, years in which the town was overrun with beautiful girls who were the guests of students for the week end.

The change is, of course, a very justified one, and although everyone in college will miss the event which has highlighted so many winters in the past, it is evident that the restrictive measure is necessary, and that no one begrudges the change.

Naismith Funds In Defense Bonds For Later Usage

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Naismith Memorial executive committee has decided to continue its campaign for funds with which to build a fieldhouse at Springfield, Mass., site of the first basketball game, but to place all its receipts in defense bonds for the present.

Inability to get building material during the war period, coupled with the opinion that every individual, firm or enterprise should lend all possible aid to the government, influenced the committee in making its decision.

Work on the structure, honoring the memory of Dr. James Naismith, who invented basketball, will commence as soon as possible following cessation of hostilities.

Although the Golden Jubilee campaign has been under way for only two months, approximately 1,200 games already have been designated as Golden Ball contests. Proceeds of such contests go to the committee.

Sports Around the Hub

B. A. A. Games Card Forming

Les Eisenhart of Port Clinton, Ohio, is the first to enter the Lapham 1,000-yard invitation run at the fifty-third annual B. A. A. Games on Boston Garden boards the evening of Feb. 14. Captain of the Ohio State track team last year, the newcomer to this sector has been working out with the cross-country team this fall and in recent weeks with the veteran Charley Beetham indoors. Jim Kehoe of Washington, D. C., won the Lapham 1,000 in 2m. 13.4s. on the Garden oval a year ago.

During the 1941 indoor campaign, Eisenhart placed fourth in the 1,000-yard run at the National A. A. U. championships, and was second to Kehoe over the same distance at the Chicago Relays. Outdoors he placed fifth in the N. C. A. A. half mile, and won the junior 800-meter title in 1m. 53s. in the Nationals at Philadelphia.

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Twenty-eight colleges, including most of the ones in the New England area as well as Cornell, Syracuse, Pittsburgh, New York U., Fordham, Manhattan, St. John's, and Georgetown, already have entered the B. A. A. meet. All of these teams, and others to be named later, will be competing for the George V. Brown Memorial Trophy over the one-mile distance. In addition there will be varsity two-mile relays, one-mile for freshmen and a special for the Army, Navy, and Marines.

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This is an important week for the three top quintets in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League. Princeton, surprise leader today by virtue of its opening-game triumph over Yale, 59-24, plays host to third-place Dartmouth on Wednesday. Pennsylvania goes to Ithaca for a date with second-place Cornell on Saturday, and Harvard meets Dartmouth at Hanover the same evening. The Big Green's Munroe still heads the individual scoring parade with a three-game total of 43.

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Comedy always has played a leading role in the colorful "Ice Follies" show, but an even heavier accent is being placed on laughs this winter. Eddie and Roy Shipstad, Oscar Johnson and associates, like other entertainers, are convinced that what the public needs the most as it tries to forget the war for a few hours in the evening is comedy, and the boys will do their best when they open at the Garden on Feb. 11. The show remains through Feb. 22 and anyone interested had better get busy on tickets.

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It was a fairly quiet week end locally, as far as baseball is concerned. The Braves caused the only stir on the news front by releasing their roster. Lefty Grove paid a visit to Fenway Park, but still is retired. The Braves and Red Sox are represented at today's wartime meeting in New York, the results of which should make interesting news tomorrow. Hub fans are anxious to hear final decision on 1942 starting hours at Braves Field and Fenway.

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The mythical Eastern hockey championship may be settled this evening at the Boston Arena, when Dartmouth goes against the B. C. Eagles. Despite their impressive five-wins-and-no-losses recorded in the New England League, the Eagles are the underdogs. The Green also is unbeaten in league play—the Pentagonal circuit—but trails Yale in points. The Eli has three wins, one defeat for six points; Dartmouth two and nothing for four.

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Shorts . . . As usual, the Briggs 50, Holis 600, Lapham 1,000, Hunter Mile, Billings Two-Mile, 45-yard high hurdles, running high jump and pole vault will be the invitation events on the B. A. A. card . . . In schoolboy hockey circles, the Boston Conference will be active on Garden ice Thursday afternoon, the Bay State League at the Arena Friday evening, the Greater Boston group at the Garden Saturday afternoon, and the Eastern Mass. League at the Arena the same night . . . Tomorrow night the Dartmouth six meets B. U. at the Arena as part of a hockey doubleheader. The other half brings together Northeastern and B. C.

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Arky Erwin, star quarter-miler and hurdler of Louisiana State University, is coming North for several big indoor track meets. He will run the 600 in the B. A. A. show. He won both the junior and senior 400-meter hurdles at Philadelphia last June . . . The Boston Celts defeated St. Michaels of East Cambridge, 4-2, in an American Soccer League game yesterday . . . The Union Printers Baseball League finals next summer will be staged in Boston according to W. A. McGrath, secretary of the Boston Typo Sports Association . . . The schoolboys broke three records and tied three others in the Northeastern meet at the Y. M. C. A. Saturday.

E. R.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts.	Gls. For	Gls. Agst
Boston	26	9	4	56	180	104
New York	25	12	4	54	190	131
Johnstown	22	14	4	48	157	143
Washington	18	18	5	39	163	181
Baltimore	15	23	3	33	157	178
River Vale	12	23	4	28	116	167
Atlantic City	10	29	0	20	130	220

Boardwalk Cup Standing

New York	8	1	2	18	59	29
Washington	5	4	2	12	37	47
River Vale	5	4	1	11	36	41
Boston	5	4	0	10	34	38
Johnstown	5	5	0	10	37	41
Atlantic City	3	7	0	6	36	49
Baltimore	2	8	1	5	33	46

Results Jan. 31
River Vale 2, Boston 1.
Atlantic City 6, Baltimore 1.
Johnstown 5, Washington 1.
Results Feb. 1
New York 2, Boston 1.
Baltimore 7, River Vale 1.
Games This Week
Tuesday: River Vale at Washington.
Wednesday: Atlantic City at Boston; Johnstown at River Vale; New York at Baltimore.
Thursday: New York at Johnstown.
Friday: Johnstown at Boston; Baltimore at Washington; River Vale at Atlantic City.
Saturday: Washington at Atlantic City; New York at Boston; Baltimore at River Vale.
Sunday: Boston at Baltimore; Johnstown at New York.

Bronx Skater Wins Women's Senior Singles

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Dorothy Goos, Bronx school girl, won first place Saturday in the women's senior division of the Eastern Figure Skating championships by being rated best by each of the five judges.

Dorothy lead the seven-woman field Friday with 653.6 points at the close of the competition devoted to school figures. Saturday she extended her advantage with her fine tracings in the free skating finals. She represented the New York Skating Club.

Roberta Jenks of Boston was second in the event held on the Iceland Rink atop Madison Square Garden.

Arthur Vaughn of Philadelphia won the men's single title and Mable Macpherson, also of Philadelphia, annexed the women's junior singles.

Miss Goos and Edward Lemaire were voted the best junior pair and two more Philadelphia entrants, Joan Hyldoft and Dawn Spencer, won the top places in the women's novice competition.

Skaters from eight states and representing 23 clubs in 17 different cities are competing.

The summaries:

Women's Senior Singles: Won by Dorothy Goos, New York; second, Roberta Jenks, Boston; third, Hildegarde Balmain, New York; fourth, Betsy Nichols, Boston; fifth, Dorothy L. Glazier, Boston.

Men's Singles: Won by Arthur Vaughn, Philadelphia; second, Edward Lemaire, New York. (Only two competitors.)

Women's Junior Singles: Won by Mable Macpherson, Philadelphia; second, Doris Tufts, Boston; third, Ruth Flint, Buffalo.

Junior Pairs: Won by Dorothy Goos and Edward Lemaire, New York; second, Shirley Brown and Donald Notman, Buffalo; third, Ethel Gallagher and Arthur Condirck, Boston.

Women's Novice Singles: Won by Joan Hyldoft, Philadelphia; second, Dawn Spencer, Philadelphia; third, Barbara Jane House, Buffalo.

Veteran Hollywood Amateur Wins Title With Record 133

RANCHO SANTA FE, Calif., Feb. 2 (AP)—The veteran Hollywood amateur, Johnny Dawson, not only held the Bing Crosby golf championship today but his 66-67—133 was the lowest score ever registered in the tournament.

Playing in spectacular fashion the former Chicagoan completed the 36-hole event 11 strokes under par and closed California's winter tournament trail in a blaze of glory. The touring shotmakers today were headed for another major event, the Western open at Phoenix, Ariz.

Stars In Rear

Leaving the powerful professional troupe scrambling in the rear, Dawson was three strokes better than a pair of dark horse candidates, slender Lloyd Mangrum, Monterey Park, Calif., and Leland Gibson of Kansas City, who crashed the select group for the first time in his four years on the California winter schedule.

The pre-tournament favorites, Benny Hogan and Sam Snead, finished down the list, Hogan with a 71-71—142 and Snead, four times winner of the tourney, with an amazing 77-66—143. Hogan had no cause to grieve, however. He won the rich $10,000 Los Angeles open, the $5,000 San Francisco open and was runner-up in the Oakland open.

Dawson's score surpassed the 135 set by Porky Oliver in 1940. It was registered before 5,000, largest crowd in the tournament's history. Charity, including the Crippled Children Fund, realized approximately $8,000 from the event.

Tie for Second

Mangrum and Gibson finished first, and it looked like a play-off today for the championship. But Dawson went out in 35, one under, and, needing a 35 to tie the two, proceeded to knock four off par for a 32 coming home and that was the finish. One shot back of the two pros was Herman Barron, White Plains, N. Y., with 70-67, and five strokes out of first place was Joe Brown of Des Moines.

Dawson tactfully neglected to enter the national amateur in 1930 when it was rumored his application wouldn't be accepted by the reigning authorities, and he hasn't tried to enter the event since.

Carmelita Landry Again Wins

LA CROSSE, Wis., Feb. 2 (AP)—Carmelita Landry, the fleet Fitchburg, Mass., little miss, reigned supreme as queen of America's women speed skaters today after a convincing sweep of all senior women's events in the national championships held here over the week end.

Her partner on the throne was Ken Bartholomew, of Minneapolis, who won the men's title for the third time in four years. Bartholomew, who will be 21 Feb. 10, took first in only one of the seven events but compiled the remainder of his 100 points on three seconds and a third.

The victories were repeat triumphs in the nationals for both skaters, who also won the titles at the North American championships at St. Paul last week, where Miss Landry also took first in every event.

Johnny Schneider, Long Island City, N. Y., stood off the challenge of Don Fahrenbach, Chicago, to take the intermediate boys' title, while June White, Minneapolis, edged out Audry Naas, also of Minneapolis, for the intermediate girls' crown.

Johnny Martin, Chicago junior who swept all five events in his class, cracked the only record yesterday. He negotiated the mile in 2:58.5, which was 9.9 seconds under the previous standard set by Schneider in 1940.

Other titlists were Phyllis Nelson, Minneapolis, junior girls; Don Laser, Chicago, juvenile boys; Delores Autey, Minueapolis, juvenile girls; Tim Tilden, Glen Ellyn, Ill., midget boys, and Janet Montgomery, Chicago, midget girls.

The Illinois squad won the team championship with 890 points, ending Minnesota's long supremacy.

Henry van Putten, Paterson, N. J., who gave Bartholomew his closest competition, finished with 70 points. A spill on the fourth mile of the five-mile race—last event of the program—wrote finis to the Easterner's chances.

Ted Ellenwood, of Fort Johnson, N. Y., the only senior to win two events, finished third with 60 points and Vic Ronchetti, of Chicago, was fourth with 50.

Over the Blue Line

The Bruins do not face a let-up this week. . . . Following tomorrow night's game here against the Hawks, they go to New York Thursday to play Rangers, come back here Friday for the exhibition game against the former N. H. L. stars, and then remain home to play Detroit Red Wings Sunday . . . . King Clancy, former star defenseman for Toronto who was scheduled to play here Friday night, will be unable to appear. . . . He received an injury similar to Clapper's in an exhibition game in Toronto last Friday. . . . The newspapermen's committee handling the game has wired Lionel Conacher to fill in for King.

♦ ♦ ♦

Hollett's goal last night was his 13th, tops for the season for defensemen. . . . The Krauts have been given leaves of absence until Feb. 14. . . . This means that they will play in four more games for the Bruins in addition to the all-star affair Friday. . . . Mel Harwood, referee-in-chief of the Eastern Amateur League, made his first appearance of the season here last night.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Boston Olympics, following their 3-2 victory in Atlantic City Friday night, found rough going on the road and dropped decisions to River Vale 2-1 Saturday and to New York Rovers 2-1 Sunday. . . . Rovers are now only one game behind the Olympics in the championship standing. . . . Olympics are home this week to Atlantic City Wednesday, Johnstown Friday, and New York Saturday. . . . Sunday the Bostonians play at Baltimore.

White Sox Could Surprise, Thinks Manager of A's

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2 (AP)—If any American League club has a chance to beat out the Yankees during the 1942 baseball campaign, Connie Mack thinks it is the Chicago White Sox.

"The White Sox have the best-balanced team in our league," the tall, lean manager of the Athletics asserted before he departed for New York to attend the American League meeting.

"I don't want to put Jimmy Dykes on the spot," he said. "But if any team has a chance to beat the Yanks it is the Chicago club."

Yanks Rate First

The Yanks, of course, rate first as Connie sees the coming season. "It is going to be awfully hard to displace them as long as they have Joe Di Maggio, Charley Keller, Joe Gordon and Billy Dickey for their big four."

"And don't forget," he added. "They have Joe McCarthy, whom I regard as one of the greatest managers of the game. He generally gets what he goes after. Then there's Art Fletcher down at the third base coaching box, telling the batters whether the next pitch will be a curve or a fast one."

Connie declared the St. Louis Browns may be the "surprise team" of the season.

"If the St. Louis fans would come out I feel sure the Browns would make an exceptional showing."

Boston Uncertain

Going over the prospects of the remaining American League clubs, Connie asserted Boston, with Ted Williams gone, and Detroit, minus Hank Greenberg, were uncertain.

"There is no telling what Washington might do," he said. As for Cleveland, although they will miss Bob Feller, "they have a splendid infield this year and we mustn't overlook the fact they may come back under the leadership of young Lou Boudreau."

As for his own club, the A's, "We have been in last place quite a few years, but I'm going to say that today we have the finest young pitching prospects in the league. If they come up to the standard expected, we may give everyone a little surprise ourselves."

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls. For	Gls. Agst
New York	21	9	1	43	125	85
Boston	19	9	5	43	103	72
Toronto	18	12	2	38	98	78
Chicago	15	13	5	35	93	88
Brooklyn	12	22	1	25	92	125
Detroit	11	19	2	24	87	105
Montreal	9	21	2	20	77	118

College Hockey
By the Associated Press
Results Jan. 31
Yale 4, Princeton 1.
Springfield 7, Mass. State 0.
Colgate 5, Army 3.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Fritz Crisler, head football coach and director of athletics at the University of Michigan, given full power to hire and fire all Wolverine coaches in athletic department reorganization.

♦ ♦ ♦

Brooklyn—Leo Durocher signed one-year contract to manage the Brooklyn Dodgers, 1941 National League champions, for fourth year. At the same time, President Larry MacPhail announced that third baseman Cookie Lavagetto had enlisted in the Navy Air Corps.

♦ ♦ ♦

Havana — United States yachts defeated Cuban fleet in final race of 16th International Star Class Regatta.

♦ ♦ ♦

St. Louis—The 16th annual tournament of the Women's Trans-Mississippi Golf Association, scheduled for the Denver (Colo.) Country Club, June 8 to 13, has been postponed for the duration of the war.

♦ ♦ ♦

St. Petersburg, Fla. — Francisco Segura of Ecuador, champion of South America, and Pauline Betz of Rollins College won the championships of the Florida West Coast tennis tournament.

Segura, after dropping the first set, breezed through George Lyttleton-Rogers, Irish champion, 2-6, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. Miss Betz, second ranking U. S. woman netter, defeated Doris Hart, Southern women's champion from Miami, 8-6, 7-5, after Miss Hart had supplied the tournament's biggest upset by trimming Dorothy Bundy of Rollins, 7-5, 2-6, 7-5 in a semi-finals match.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mont Tremblant, Que.—A team of United States lady skiers emerged victors of an international skiing competition held over the week-end. The American team scored 1,088.9 points to Canada's 996.4, winning the slalom race after the Canadian team won the downhill race.

♦ ♦ ♦

Orlando, Fla. — Second-seeded Wayne Sabin, the newest member of the pro ranks, captured Florida's first professional tennis tournament, turning back a surprising Keith Gledhill, 4—6, 6—3, 8—6, 6—2. The doubles match was halted by darkness at the end of the third set with Bernie Coghlan and Johnnie Faunce leading Gledhill and Bruce Barnes by a score of 7—5, 6—4, 4—6.

♦ ♦ ♦

Miami, Fla. — Ben Loving and Georgia Tainter played a best-ball 67, four under par, to defeat Craig Wood and Dorothy Kirby 2 and 1 in a Red Cross exhibition at the Miami-Biltmore Country Club.

Hockey at a Glance
By the Associated Press
Results Feb. 1
National League
New York 7, Toronto 2.
Brooklyn 2, Boston 1.
Montreal 3, Chicago 2.
American League
Providence 6, Philadelphia 3.
Hershey 3, Buffalo 1.
Washington 1, Springfield 0.
New Haven 4, Pittsburgh 4 (overtime).
Cleveland 2, Indianapolis 2 (overtime).
American Association
St. Paul 6, Omaha 4.
St. Louis 1, Kansas 1 (overtime).
Eastern Amateur League
New York 2, Boston 1.
Baltimore 7, Jersey Skeets 1.
Results Jan. 31
National League
Boston 3, Toronto 2 (overtime).
American League
Pittsburgh 8, Philadelphia 3.
Cleveland 3, Buffalo 0.
Hershey 8, Washington 4.
New Haven 2, Springfield 1.
American Association
Omaha 5, Minneapolis 3.
St. Louis 2, Tulsa 0.
Eastern Amateur League
Jersey Skeeters 2, Boston 1.
Atlantic City 6, Baltimore 2.
Johnstown 5, Washington 1.

College Rifle
By the Associated Press
Result Jan. 31
Yale 1357, Columbia 1315.

Portland Pilot

PORTLAND, Ore., (AP)—Frank Leo Brazill, veteran of 21 years in minor league baseball, will manage the Portland Beavers in 1942, President E. J. Schefter reported.

Brazill, Beaver third-baseman from 1922 to 1925, was named manager after Marvin (Freck) Owen, the club's present third-sacker, declined to take the pilot's post.

College Swimming
By the Associated Press
Results Jan. 31
Georgia Tech 66, Kentucky 9.
Princeton 49, Army 26.
Pittsburgh 40, Rider 34.
Lehigh 44, Temple 31.
North Carolina 46, V. M. I. 29.
Yale 59, Navy 16.
Duke 45, Virginia 30.
Cincinnati 39, Wittenberg 36.

Pentagonal Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls. For	Gls. Agst
Yale	2	1	0	6	26	10
Dartmouth	2	0	0	4	11	9
Harvard	0	1	0	0	3	5
Princeton	0	1	0	0	1	4
Army	0	2	0	0	3	18

Result Jan. 31
Yale 4, Princeton 1.

Coming in the
Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DISTANCE: THE ALLIES' FOURTH FOE
By Harlan Trott
The battle of delivery of the tanks, guns, planes, and munitions which America is attempting to supply to the Allied cause is a challenge to the ingenuity of military and civil authorities.
FRANCE'S WAR WITHIN By Egon Kaskeline
Resistance to German domination in France has taken the form of underground movements which include all classes and sections of French society, and ridicule has become an effective weapon.
ABE LINCOLN'S HOOSIER NEIGHBORHOOD
By William E. Wilson
A son of Indiana revisits Warrick and Spencer Counties, scene of Lincoln's youthful adventures, and takes a fresh look at Lincolniana in the Hoosier State.
THE MEN FROM THE SHIPS
By Josephine Ripley
A trip to the New York British Navy Club, where Jack Tars of the British convoys find a pleasant home and ready listeners to their tall tales of the sea.
FORWARD, TURN FORWARD, OH TIME IN THEIR FLIGHT By Delano Brookings
This writer got opinions about the new change in time from the country cows and chickens as well as Washington Senators, and he discusses its effect in many parts of the world.
Leading Articles in the
Feb. 7
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For Children

The Christian Science Monitor, Boston,
Monday, February 2, 1942

A Monday Page

Journey to the Ark

A Houseboat Summer Story

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Part One

The local train was trying to make up time. It thumped along the curving tracks, swaying from side to side and tooting fiercely at the rare intersections, like a kitten pretending to be angry. For after all it was a very little train, with only an engine for a head, a baggage car for a body and a day coach for a tail, following wildly behind.

At one of the curves, Bill bumped against Alexandra, who turned from the window.

"I wish we weren't going so fast," he said.

"Why?" she asked.

"We'll get there soon enough."

"Why, Bill Lancaster, I believe you're scared of meeting your own aunt and uncle!"

Sandy's golden eyes opened wide, staring at her brother. Then she laughed, her pleasant amused laugh which made her seem older than he was, though she was really nearly two years younger.

"You'd think they were going to bite you!" she exclaimed.

Bill's Difficulties

Bill flushed but didn't answer. Everyone seemed to be about the same to Sandy, he thought. She liked them all, and they all liked her. Mother was that way too, and so was grandmother. But to Bill, people were ever and ever so different. Some were wonderful and some were horrid. Some you couldn't tell about until you'd studied them a long time.

Bill didn't know whether Uncle Jim was like father or not. In fact he scarcely knew what father had been like, except from his pictures. He'd never even seen Uncle Jim, who was a professor at the Maine University, nor Aunt Em either. It was a long way from Philadelphia to Maine. But this year when Uncle Jim invited Sandy and Bill to spend the summer with them at Damariscotta, Mother said they could go.

"It will give Grandmother and me a chance to have the house done over," she said. "It ought to be painted, and the living room needs fresh chintz, and I think we'll enlarge the kitchen and put in a playroom in the basement. You won't know it when you get back."

"Goodee!" Sandy cried. "Please get me a new paper with pink roses for my room, please! please! please."

"What would you like for your room, Bill?" his mother asked.

"I don't know," Bill muttered; "it's all right as it is."

Mother shook her neat reddish-brown head briskly, just in Sandy's way.

Mother Decides

"Nonsense," she exclaimed. "That old paper is faded and all marked where you've put in thumb tacks and things. I'll choose you something nice. They have wonderful boys' papers now."

Bill looked at her in despair. How could he tell her he'd loathe a pirate paper or a covered-wagon paper with a wagon-wheel for his electric lights or any other dressed-up boys' rooms he saw pictures of in the ads? Maybe she'd have it all cowboy by the time he came back, with lariats and things and a bedspread marked with brands.

"Please, mother, just leave it the way it is," he begged.

But she didn't understand.

She gave his cheek the kind of pat which Sandy seemed to like.

Whether he went to Maine or not, Mother would certainly do over his room. He'd never see its nice faded comfortable look again, never feel at home in it any more. So he might as well go.

But with every mile his suspense grew. Was he going to like Uncle Jim? Would Uncle Jim like him or would he think he was queer too? Sandy would just fly into their arms and act as though she'd known them all her life. They'd love Sandy. Everyone did. But probably they'd be disappointed in him.

"Newcastle—Damariscotta! All out for Newcastle—Damariscotta!" the white haired conductor bawled from the door. He knew that they were to get out there, for he came and carried Sandy's suitcase to the rear platform for her.

"Maybe we won't know which they are!" thought Bill imagining how awful it would be if he should speak to the wrong person. But he needn't have worried. There were only two people on the open platform, a tall dark man who looked rather young to be an uncle and a pretty slim blue-eyed lady walking at his side. Sandy ran down the platform and threw herself into their arms.

"Uncle Jim! Aunt Em!" her voice rose like a robin's. Bill turned a little away and busied himself with the suitcases.

But Uncle Jim was there beside him.

"Hello," he said. "You're Bill, aren't you?"

And then he added as they shook hands, "I'd have known you anywhere. You're a regular Lancaster."

Bill didn't say anything to that, but Uncle Jim seemed to take his silence for granted. Maybe the regular Lancasters didn't find it easy to make talk, at least when they were young.

"Here's your Aunt Em," he said as the lady came up with Sandy.

"Hello, Bill," Aunt Em remarked easily. "Jim, he looks just like your school pictures."

"He's like big Bill," said Uncle Jim. "But it's all in the family. Come along, Bill. If you can carry the small bag I'll take the big one. That's our car over there."

"All in the family." Bill sat perfectly still in the back seat beside the chatting Sandy with bundles all about their feet. They drove through the small town beside the blue tidal river. At a corner they passed a low yellow house with a paling fence about it.

"That's where your father and I were born," Uncle Bill threw back over his shoulder.

"Oh really?" cried Sandy. "It's sweet. Aren't we going there?"

"No," said Aunt Em. "You'll see where we're going later."

Bill said nothing but watched the countryside go by. The fields sloped down toward the river, grown narrower here and there were rolling hills and pine woods. Father must have known all this too. Now they had turned off the black highway and were bumping along over a dusty washboardy country road with small farms on each side elbowed by the woods which were growing big and dark. The sun was almost going down when they got a sudden glimpse of a bright blue lake with an island in it, and following the road uphill changed now into a lane, they came to a farm house and stopped by the shed door.

An elderly woman welcomed them in warmly.

"I've been expecting you," she said. "So these are the children? How are you, my dears? I've almost got the table set, but Lem isn't through milking. There are some kittens under the stove, children. Come and sit in the parlor Mrs. Lancaster until I'm ready."

"Of course we won't, Mrs. Putnam; we'll sit in the kitchen and I'll help finish up," exclaimed Aunt Em. They went through the dim woodshed with the big milk cans airing on a bench and into the warmer kitchen. Everything there was old and worn, the rocking chairs with their wooden arms where many hands had rested, the walls soft with age where the calendars hung, the broken down couch in the corner, the oilcloth on the table, all were comfortable, clean and much used.

Dinner Time

Aunt Em took an apron from behind the door as though she were perfectly at home, and Uncle Jim sat down beside a big yellow cat on the couch, which scarcely raised her head when he scratched her ears. Mr. Putnam came in just then, a big man, rather stooped, with bright blue eyes and the largest hand Bill had ever shaken.

"I've put the milk in the cooler," he said to his wife. "Here, Mrs. Lancaster, you sit down. Ollie's got everything ready."

He went over to the mirror by the sink and combed back his hair and washed his hands.

"May I wash mine too, please?" asked Sandy, stretching out her nice little hands, rather black now from the train ride.

"Gracious! To think I forgot you children had been all day on the cars!" Mrs. Putnam cried, bustling about to get a clean towel and soap. "Wait till I pour some hot water from the kettle," and she led them into the bedroom off the unused dining room, and left them to wash at the flowered bowl on the old washstand with the embroidered splash-towel tacked up behind it to save the wallpaper.

"Are we going to stay here?" asked Sandy in a whisper when they were alone. "I don't think Aunt Em said where we were going to be. Mother thought in Damariscotta, of course, but Uncle Jim drove right by the house."

"I don't know," said Bill. "But no one's said anything about bringing in our suitcases."

(To be continued next Monday.)

A Drawing by Marguerite Davis

"Gracious! To think I forgot you children had been all day on the cars!" Mrs. Putnam cried.

Screech Owls Fly by Night

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

"It is time to begin our hunting," the mother screech owl said to her mate one winter evening. "Night is coming on and the forest is growing dark and still."

"So it is," the father owl replied. "And I am very hungry, too. Come, let us be off."

The two screech owls lived in a dark hole in the fork of an old dead tree. They had lived here together for a number of years, and each summer had raised a little family of four or five baby screech owls.

It was not a tidy home, for the mother owl was a poor housekeeper. But it provided them with a place to sleep and a good shelter against the weather. And that was what mattered most.

The father and mother owl looked so much alike that most of the forest creatures could not tell them apart. Their small bodies were covered with grayish-brown feathers, mottled and barred with black. Their heads were round, and their ears had tufts of feathers on them that made them look like tiny horns. And they had eyes that were large and round and that always looked straight ahead.

"Let us be off," the father screech owl said again. And poising himself at the edge of the hole, he spread his soft downy wings and flew silently out into the gathering darkness. A moment later the mother screech owl followed.

In the summer food was plentiful, and the two owls fared well. They ate grasshoppers, beetles, mice, insects, frogs, and even salamanders. But now, in winter, it was different. For most of the little creatures they hunted were asleep, and the owls had to depend on catching small birds and mice for food.

Tonight the mother and father owl, in different parts of the forest, hunted their food in the way screech owls have always hunted. They sat in a tree, their keen eyes and ears alert, until they heard or saw a little creature moving about on the ground below. Then they flew swiftly down and seized their prey.

After a while the father screech owl was no longer hungry, and sat looking about him with his great round eyes.

Presently, from a nearby tree, he heard a low, tremulous call: Woo-oo-oo! It was the mother owl. She, too, had found her food.

At once the father screech owl answered: Woo-oo-oo! And the mother owl understood. The winter night was drawing to a close. Before long another day would dawn. Their hunt was over.

(Watch for the story of Cotton-tail, the rabbit, on the page For Children Monday after next.)

Drawn by Elsa Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

Father Screech Owl spread his wings and flew out into the darkness

The Kitten Who Wasn't Wild

(A True Story)

Mrs. Tabby, the wild cat, lay on the bank of the mountain river switching her tail rapidly and grumbling to herself. She was vexed because a human being had come to this place where she and her ancestors had lived for so many years, and had grown from tame to wild cats.

Meanwhile, the man went on putting up his tent. He had seen Mrs. Tabby, but knew by the glare of her eyes that she was not ready to make friends. First he fixed up the outside, and then the inside of his tent, and the cat watched from the cover of a bush while evening changed to night, and the light from the camp fire lit up her eyes.

At last the man went to bed, but first he put something down on the ground outside the tent. For a while nothing happened, then Mrs. Tabby crept forward cautiously, ready to spring back at the slightest movement. The thing was a saucer of milk, and with a flicker of wonder about this human being she lapped the milk up. Then she crept away from the camp and the man.

For several days she visited the camp for food and drink, and scampered away if the man spoke or came close. Then she stopped coming, and he wondered why, not knowing that inside her bed of bracken Mrs. Tabby was caring for four new babies.

The Fourth Kitten

For several days she lay perfectly happy, with her paws protecting the tiny things, and her loud purr soothing them to sleep. Then, one morning, she sat up and studied them in a puzzled way. Three of the kittens seemed fine, healthy children, but the fourth was much smaller, and looked as if he were hardly there at all.

She felt worried, and a little later jumped out of the bed and picked the tiny kitten up in her mouth, leaving the three others whimpering. Then, very bravely, she set out to ask for the human being's help with her child.

He was standing outside his tent when, with a mew, Mrs. Tabby dropped the kitten as near to him as she dared and slipped back a bit.

But the man took no notice, and soon he went inside.

Then Mrs. Tabby got still braver, and carried the kitten right to the entrance of the tent, where she dropped it again, and mewed even more loudly.

This time the man knew that she was asking for help, and he picked the kitten up, wondering what to do for the helpless little thing. "Feed it," he thought. "But how?"

Soon he remembered that he had a tin of patent food, and also a bird's feather that might do for a feeder. So, in a short time, he was offering the tiny kitten warm food which, to his surprise, it was taking.

When the kitten seemed satisfied he put it down in exactly the place where Mrs. Tabby had dropped it, and stepped out of the way. Like a flash she appeared from the bracken, picked it up in her mouth, and hurried back with it to her other crying children.

A "Thank You" Call

Mrs. Tabby seemed very satisfied with the treatment her child had received, and the next day she brought him again, and again the day after that, and so on, until the kitten opened his blue eyes.

Some weeks later the man saw a wobbly kitten cross the grass towards him while behind came Mrs. Tabby and three larger kittens. He knew that this must be the tiny thing he had befriended, and picking him up he petted him, while the kitten rubbed his head against the man's sleeve and mewed his funny little, "Thank you." Then, jumping down, he trotted unsteadily back to his family.

After that the whole family paid the man a visit every day, but it was only Tip, as the man called him, who really talked to his friend. Tip, you see, had learnt that human beings can love little cats, and he liked to be loved.

Answers to Last Monday's Puzzles

Hidden Jewels

1. Opal, 2. Diamond, 3. Ruby, 4. Topaz, 5. Pearl, 6. Emerald, 7. Garnet, 8. Amethyst, 9. Agate, 10. Moonstone.

Anagram: Cities

1. Toronto, 2. Albany, 3. Toledo, 4. Baltimore, 5. Reading, 6. Macon, 7. Sacramento, 8. Portland, 9. Pensacola, 10. South Bend.

How Can You Win a Book?

How would you like to earn a fine new book for your bookshelves? Lots of girls and boys now own beautiful new books with bright jackets and pictures, because they wrote to tell us about stories they liked which they read on the page For Children.

Two good books are offered in these contests every month to children up to ten years of age.

Your paper may be about any stories or articles you have read on either of The Christian Science Monitor's Junior Pages. Or, you may write about anything at all that interests you. But do not send in summaries of books you have read.

Your paper may be about 150 words long—never more than 200 words. It should tell what you think about the stories you have read, or describe something you have seen or done. It should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision is final.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

The Clock Sails

The clock is sailing, sailing
A-sailing is the clock,
The pendulum goes to and fro,
Tick-tock, tick-tock, tick-tock.

The clock is sailing, sailing,
Is sailing on the wall;
It sails over the waves of time
Yet does not move at all.

The clock is sailing, sailing,
In a way we cannot see
It goes and yet it's standing still . . .
It is a mystery.

HILDA VAN STOCKUM

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Favorably reviewed on the Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor Feb. 1, 1941.

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The Expression Company
16 Harcourt Street Boston, Mass.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	228,140
1942 volume to date	12,993,875
1941 volume to date	13,204,670

Some Stocks Show Gain In Dull Turnover

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Selective demand kept the stock market on its feet today but real progressive power was lacking.

Slightly irregular tendencies prevailed at the opening. Trends steadied later and, while many leaders were unchanged or a trifle in arrears, small advances were well distributed at the close.

Buying was just about as timid as selling, however, and transfers of around 300,000 shares for the full proceedings were among the smallest since June last year.

Wall Street was cheered by word the U. S. fleet had blasted Japanese bases in mid-Pacific and that MacArthur still was standing off the invaders in the Pacific. The speculative and investment urge, at the same time, was restrained by fears for Singapore and British reverses in Africa.

Stocks giving a fairly hopeful account of themselves were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Great Northern, American Telephone, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, Pepsi-Cola, Coca-Cola, American Smelting, and J. C. Penney.

Bonds Generally Lower

Rail issues, especially those with more speculative ratings, declined in the bond market today.

Losses ranged to more than a point near the end of the session as last week's downward trend continued. A few high-priced bonds countered the main trend.

Rails pushed ahead vigorously most of January and traders said profit taking could account for the current recession.

U. S. Governments improved narrowly.

In the foreign list Colombia January 6s of '61 gained more than 2 points. Loans of Chile and Rio de Janeiro declined.

Corporates lower included Frisco 4½s of '78, Wabash 1st 5s of '39, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Commercial Mackay incomes of '69 with warrants, and Illinois Central refuding 4s of '55.

Western Maryland 4s, Goodrich 4¼s and American Telephone 3¼s of '61 improved.

Merrill Lynch Has Net Profit in Year After Consolidation

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane in its second annual report to customers and public, shows a final net profit for the year 1941 of $459,258, as compared with a final net loss for the period April 1, 1940, to Jan. 3, 1941, including writedown of seats, of $308,621—an over-all improvement of $767,879.

The report points out that gross income increased $4,425,005. Regular operating expenses, including interest on capital at 6 per cent, increased $3,670,198, and expenses of a non-recurring nature, $258,954, as compared with $272,027 in the previous period. Included in the firm's expenses is a year-end distribution to the firm's staff of approximately 10 per cent of the final net profit for 1941.

Balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1941, shows total assets of $77,908,587. Total current assets, including cash in banks and on hand of $13,629,189, amounted to $77,343,657 against total current liabilities of $71,483,587.

A total of 29,886 new brokerage accounts was opened during the year, "a large number of which were reported directly attributable to advertising." This total does not include any accounts transferred to the firm as a result of various consolidations and acquisitions.

Although more than one-half of the margin accounts on the firm's books have debit balances of less than $2,000, the facilities were utilized also by investors with individual debit balances ranging as high as $2,000,000. For several clients, the report asserts, orders were executed last year totaling over 250,000 shares. In this connection the report states: "We are satisfied that our general advertising activities brought us many new accounts. There has been an increase in advertising by other financial firms, and we have gladly put our experience at their disposal."

As a result of the consolidations during the past year, personnel just about doubled. The firm insures every employee, under a group life and accident insurance plan, for an amount equal to his annual salary up to $3,000. Vacations with pay are given all employees. During the year, 18 new general partners and 11 limited partners were admitted to the firm.

Insurance Firm Offers Free Loan

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 2 (AP)—An interest-free loan to the Government of $50,000 to aid the war effort was offered today by the North American Mutual Insurance Company of Delaware.

President John W. Kane said in a letter to Secretary Henry Morgenthau that he hoped similar action would be taken by "other corporations or individuals with idle cash."

Bituminous Coal Output Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—War and winter teamed together to bring bituminous coal production to 11,300,000 tons during the week ended Jan. 17, or an increase of 1,646,000 tons over the output in the corresponding week in 1941.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48½	48½	48½	Jan 31
		Abbott 4% pf (4)	2	106	105½	105½	— ½
51¾	43½	Acme Steel (4a)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Jan 22
8¼	5½	Adams Ex (.60g)	9	7	6¾	6¾	
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis(1a)	1	19	19	19	Jan 21
15⅞	9½	Addressog (1)	2	11¼	11	11	Jan 30
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	3	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	1	¼	¼	¼	Jan 31
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	1	2⅝	2½	2½	+ ⅛
		Alleghany Corp	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 31
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
10⅝	3½	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	15	15	15	Jan 31
23⅛	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	2	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	1	5	5	5	
167½	135¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	1	139¼	139¼	139¼	
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jan 26
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	3	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	Jan 30
9	5	Allied Stores	20	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	78	78	78	Jan 30
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	5	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ½
21⅜	14½	Alpha P Cem¾o	4	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Jan 31
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 31
20	10	Amal Lea pf 1½g	6	18½	18½	18½	Jan 30
63½	44	Amerada Pet (2)	6	54⅜	54¾	54⅜	— ¾
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	14	22⅞	22	22⅞	+ ⅞
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	1	46½	46	46½	+ ½
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .10e	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 31
8¼	3½	Am Bosch	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
39	26½	Am Brake 2.20g	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ½
3	1	Am Cable & R	2	1½	1½	1½	Jan 31
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	4	64	64	64	+ ½
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	— ½
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	6	31¼	30¾	31¼	+1
79¼	56	Am C & F pf(7)	3	72	72	72	Jan 30
23⅛	16½	Am Ch & C (½e)	1	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅜
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan 14
121	90½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	75¼	74	74	—2
8¾	4¾	AmCol'type(.60)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 21
6⅜	9⅜	Am Comm Al	18	9¼	9⅛	9¼	Jan 30
19½	9½	Am Crys S (½e)	8	21⅜	21¾	21¾	Jan 31
1⅞	⅛	Am Encaus Til	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
6½	3¾	Am Europ (.40g)	1	6	6	6	Jan 21
1⅛	¼	Am & For Pow	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
113⅜	24⅞	A F P $6pf(.30k)	4	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	Jan 30
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7pf(.35k)	5	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ¼
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2.pf	1	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	Jan 31
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	1	29	29	29	+ ½
4½	2	Am Hide & Lea	6	3	3	3	Jan 31
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	3	35	34¾	24¾	Jan 28
51¼	42½	Am Home(2.40a)	6	40	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1	Am Ice	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 30
30½	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jan 24
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	13	3¾	3¾	3¾	
13¼	6½	Am Inv Il .80)	4	7	6½	7	Jan 21
17⅜	7¼	Am Locomotive	9	9	9	9	Jan 31
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7g)	1	88½	88½	88½	— ½
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.80)	6	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
6½	2¼	Am M &Metal	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
23	15½	Am Metal (¼e)	2	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅝
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 1¼k	1	23	23	23	+ ⅝
39	17½	AP&L $5pf .94k	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Jan 31
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	17	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
15⅞	9	Am Roll Mill ¼e	9	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Jan 31
10⅝	6	Am Seating (1g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 27
45⅝	33⅜	Am Smelt (½e)	8	41⅜	40⅞	41	+ ½
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	147	147	147	+ ⅝
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	2	33⅛	33	33	
28½	15⅜	Am St Fdrs(½e)	3	19⅜	18¾	19⅞	+ ¼
11½	8½	Am Stores (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.20)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	13	Am Sugar (2e)	2	20	20	20	— ½
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	— ¾
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jan 28
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	12	128	127½	127¾	+ ⅜
73½	43⅞	Am Tob (1e)	6	47¾	47¼	47¾	— ⅜
74½	43⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	11	48¾	48	48¾	+ ½
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	140	140	140	
7	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
29½	22½	Am Viscose ½e)	6	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ⅜
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	114½	114½	114½	
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	11	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
99½	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	Jan 26
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
81¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	3	73⅞	73½	73½	Jan 30
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 11¼k	1	46	46	46	Jan 30
30	22½	Anaconda (2½g)	8	27½	27¼	27½	+ ½
17¼	11½	Anchor H (.90g)	1	16	16	16	Jan 21
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan 21
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 31
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	Jan 30
112⅛	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ¼
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	
70¼	47½	Armour pref 1½k	3	66¾	66⅛	66¾	+ ¾
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
34⅜	20½	Armstrong C ¾e	3	25	25	25	— ¼
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¼e)	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	Jan 26
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	2	4	4	4	+ ¼
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	6½	6½	6½	
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	71	71	71	Jan 23
102½	76	As D 2pf (5¼k)	2	83	83	83	Jan 28
35½	20	Associates (2a)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	36	34⅜	34	34¼	+ ¼
70¼	54⅝	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	2	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ¼
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	5	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	+ ¼
45	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	1	28½	28½	28½	— ⅜
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jan 29
23⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1)	7	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Jan 31
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	17	6¾	6¾	6¾	
51⅛	47½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	49	49	49	— ¼
72½	61	Atlas Pow(4½g)	1	63½	63½	63½	Jan 31
9¼	6	Atlas Tack(.30g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 10
5¼	2⅝	Aviat Corp (.15g)	47	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
		B					
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	4	15⅜	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	3	4	4	4	—
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	7	7	7	
8½	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 31
13½	7	Barber Asphalt	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
9⅞	5½	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	9	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ½
24⅞	13⅜	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	—
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	19	19	19	Jan 26
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	Jan 29
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	104	104	Jan 3
106	103	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	105	105	105	Jan 30
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jan 29
41⅝	32⅜	Bendix Av (1e)	7	36	35¾	36	+ ⅜
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind(1.70g)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	—1
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	Jan 31
89½	51½	Beth Steel (1½e)	3	65¾	65½	65½	+ ¼
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	120	120	120	Jan 31
31⅞	21	Bigelow S (4)	4	21¾	21	21⅛	— ⅝
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	4	19¼	19¼	19¾	Jan 26
10¼	6	Blaw-Knox (.60)	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jan 31
18⅝	13	Bliss & L (2g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 14
24¾	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	6	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ¼
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	29	29	29	+ ⅜
23⅜	17	Bond Strs (1.60a)	2	15¾	15⅜	15¾	Jan 30
21⅞	18¼	Borden Co (.30e)	16	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	12	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	2	27½	27⅜	27⅜	Jan 31
17¼	16½	Brewing Corp	1	18	18	18	Jan 29
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	4	9⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2½g	3	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ¼
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	2	28½	28½	28½	Jan 29
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	6	38¼	37⅞	38	Jan 30
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	16	½	½	½	—
6⅝	1	Bkly-Man Tr	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 31
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	2	9½	9	9	Jan 31
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	35	35	35	Jan 27
23½	11⅝	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	3	13	13	13	— ⅛
12⅜	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	4	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	10	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jan 31
35⅝	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25	25	25	Jan 31
20¾	15½	Burling M (1½g)	5	18⅜	18½	18⅜	— ⅛
56⅝	49	Burlington (2.40)	1	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	Jan 30
9¾	5¾	Burr Ad Ma .15e	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
8¼	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
23	16	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	Jan 31
4⅜	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3½	3½	3½	
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
12	7½	Byron Jack ¼e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
		C					
24¾	15⅝	Calif Pack (1½)	2	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Jan 29
1½	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	—
7¼	4⅜	Cal & Hecla (1)	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14⅞	9⅜	CampbellW 1.60g	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Jan 31
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	6	11⅝	11⅜	11½	Jan 30
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
30⅞	22½	Cannon Mills (2)	2	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ⅜
3⅜	1⅝	Capital Adm A	3	2	1½	1¾	Jan 21
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 28
87⅜	43	Case (JI) (7g)	1	67	67	67	Jan 30
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (3)	4	39	38¾	39	+ ⅜
29¾	18½	Celanese (2)	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
10½	6⅜	Celotex (1)	2	8	7⅞	8	Jan 31
22⅜	15½	Cent Agu (1½)	7	22⅜	22½	22½	— ¼
3½	1⅜	Cent Foundry	3	2	2	2	+ ⅛
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 31
17	4¼	Cent Violetta 1g	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅝
4	2	Century Rib M	2	2½	2⅜	2½	Jan 20
34½	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	4	30¼	30	30	
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	2	2½	2½	2½	Jan 29
21¼	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	Jan 28
22½	14⅜	Champ P&F(¼e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Jan 30
18	5⅜	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 21
44½	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	8	35¾	35½	35¾	
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96	96	96	Jan 30
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	4	4	4	4	Jan 31
1¾	⅛	Chi & E Ill	3	1½	1½	1½	Jan 31
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
3	⅛	Chi Great West	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
11¼	3⅛	Chi Great W pf	5	11⅝	11⅜	11½	+ ¾
8½	⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (½e)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Jan 30
44½	37½	Chi P ⅞ cv pf (3)	2	39½	39½	39½	Jan 26
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	51	50	50	Jan 29
⅞	⅞	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 31
¾	⅞	C R I & P 6% pf	2	½	½	½	
⅜	⅞	C R I & P 7% pf	3	¾	¾	¾	
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jan 29
14⅜	10⅜	Chickasha (1)	1	12⅝	12½	12½	Jan 28
⅜	1	Childs Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
72⅛	41⅝	Chrysler (6g)	14	47¾	47⅜	47⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	8	City I & F (1.20)	1	10	10	10	
4½	2	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 31
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3½g	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jan 31
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
44½	26⅛	Climax M (1.20a)	1	40	40	40	+ ⅜
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	10	33¾	33¾	33¾	Jan 31
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	2	71¼	70	70	— ½
63⅜	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	Jan 30
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	5	104½	104½	104½	Jan 30
30¼	11	Collins & A (3g)	2	13	13	13	+ ⅛
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	3	17	16½	16½	Jan 31
25	12½	Colum Br A (2g)	2	12	12	12	½
21¾	11	Colum Br B (2g)	1	12	12	12	Jan 30
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	1	12	12	12	Jan 30
4⅞	1	Col G & E (.10g)	31	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
82½	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	7	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ½
7⅞	4¼	Columb Pict	2	6½	6½	6½	
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jan 28
83	64	Col Carb (4.70g)	3	72	71¼	72	Jan 29
31	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	12	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	97½	97½	97½	Jan 30
37⅞	19⅛	Comi Inv Tr (3)	9	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ¼
110	100	Com T cv pf(4¼)	2	102¼	102¼	102¼	Jan 31
11⅞	7½	Com'th & South	23	¾	¾	¾	
8⅜	⅝	Com'th & South pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
55⅜	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	8	41½	40¾	40¾	— ¼
30⅜	20⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	34	21½	21¼	21¼	
4	2¼	Conde Nast .40e	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
18¾	13¼	Congoleum (1a)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jan 31
23⅜	18¼	Consol Cig (4g)	8	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Consol Cig (1½g)	7	10¼	10⅛	10½	Jan 31
8½	4⅜	Cons Cop (¾g)	11	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
23¾	11¾	Cons Ed (1.60)	46	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
107⅜	82	Cons Ed pf (5)	12	89	88¾	88¾	— ¾
1¼	⅛	Cons Flim Ind	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11	7	Cons Flim pf(1g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Jan 31
3½	1¾	Cons Laundries	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 30
6½	5	Consol Oil (½)	42	6⅜	6	6	
9¾	⅜	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 31
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	5	5⅝	5	5	Jan 30
30	14	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	Jan 31
106⅝	93	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	Jan 16
16½	11	Container (¼e)	6	12¾	12¾	12⅝	— ⅛
5¼	2¼	Cont Baking	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jan 31
111⅛	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111⅛	111⅞	111⅛	Dec 29
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	102½	102½	102½	— ⅝
40½	21⅞	Cont Can (3)	7	26	25¾	26	+ ¼
10	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	2	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	Jan 29
45⅞	35½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	38⅝	38¾	38⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Cont Mot (.10g)	5	3⅝	3½	3½	
27⅛	17⅜	Cont Oil Del ¼e	6	22⅝	22	22	— ⅜
23½	15½	Cont Steel (2½g)	1	18	18	18	Jan 21
18⅞	9⅝	Cop'weld S (.80)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jan 29
56¾	48	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jan 30
54	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	3	53¼	52¾	53¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Coty Inc (½g)	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 26
⅞	⅜	Coty Internat'l	1	½	½	½	Jan 21
19⅛	11	Crane Co (1g)	3	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	— ⅛
19	10½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	14½	14½	14½	
9	4⅜	Crosley (.30g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
27⅝	15	Crown C pf (2¼)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bolivian Oil Deal Aids U.S. Neighbor Plan

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON—The oldest existing stumbling block to the "good neighbor" policy of the United States in Latin America has been kicked aside.

This came about when the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey sold its oil fields in Bolivia to the Bolivian Government for $1,500,000. The fields had been expropriated by Bolivia in 1937.

The action frees from controversy a war prize on which Adolf Hitler had fixed his eyes for a long time. The Bolivian oil wells produce such a high grade of fuel that it can be used directly by automobiles without refining.

To try to win control of the wells, Nazi agents for the last few years have fomented the poorer laboring and Indian classes into near revolt against "Yankee imperialism." When German Minister Ernst Wendler was ejected from the country last year for revolutionary plotting, some of his alleged accomplices were seized while traveling in the oil fields.

Lose Presitge

The Germans, after the agreement, have nothing to center discontent on. They lose prestige by the move not only in Bolivia but throughout Latin America. One of the strong psychological factors in Latin American relations is that any friendly or unfriendly move toward one is taken as a kindness or an affront to all.

The oil dispute was looked on, in South America, as a remnant of what the Latins considered "dollar diplomacy." It had been a handicap to mutual co-operation nearly five years, for Bolivia seized the oil fields long before the more famous Mexican oil expropriation was undertaken.

The Bolivian Government had charged the company with withholding taxes, giving oil to Argentina while refusing it to Bolivia, and interfering with the Bolivian conduct of the Chaco war against Paraguay.

The company fought the case to the Bolivian Supreme Court, and lost it there.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	123½	127½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	55¼	57¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	26¾	27¾
American Equitable (1)	18¼	19¼
American Insurance Newrk (½a)	13¼	14¼
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	43½	45½
American Reserve	12½	13½
American Surety (2½)	47¼	49¼
Automobile (1a)	35½	37½
Baltimore American (.20a)	6¾	7⅝
Boston (16a)	585	605
Camden Fire (1)	20½	21½
Carolina (1.30a)	25¾	27¾
City of New York (1.30)	21¾	23¼
Connecticut General Life (1)	23	25
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	30	32
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	111½	116½
Fireman's Newark (.40)	9	10
Franklin Fire (1a)	27⅝	29½
General Reinsurance (2)	39½	41½
Georgia Home (1a)	23½	26
Glens Falls (1.60)	41	43
Globe & Republic (½)	9	10¼
Globe & Rutgers	25½	27¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	25¾	27¼
Hanover (1.20)	88	91
Hartford Fire (2a)	¾	1
Home Fire Sec	27¾	29½
Home Insurance (1.20a)	16½	18¾
Homestead (1)	8¾	9¾
Knickerbocker (½)	4¼	5
Lincoln Fire	2¾	3⅝
Maryland Casualty	56¾	59¾
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	58¼	60¼
National Fire (2)	7½	8½
National Liberty (.20a)	18¾	19¾
New Amsterdam Casualty (.90)	43¾	45¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	14¾	15¾
New York Fire (.80)	23¾	24¾
North River (1)	5¾	6¾
Northeast Insurance	86½	89½
Phoenix (2a)	33½	35½
Providence Washington (1a)	26¾	27¾
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	23	24½
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	3	4
Rhode Island Insurance	267	275
St Paul Fire (1a)	114½	118½
Springfield (4½a)	48½	51½
Standard Accident	200	230
Sun Life (15)	368	378
Travelers (16)	24¾	26¼
United States Fidelity & Guar	45¾	48¾
United States Fire (2)	33½	35¾
Westchester (1.20a)	d	paid

aAlso extra or extras. dDeclared or paid so far this year. ePaid last year.

Bank Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	14½	15¾
Bank of New York (14)	307	317
Bankers Trust (2)	42¾	44¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	62¼	64½
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	75⅝	78½
First National (.80)	1180	1210
Chemical Bk&Tr (1.80)	35½	38½
Commercial (8)	153	161
Continental Bk&Tr (.80)	10¾	11⅞
Corn Exchange Bk&Tr (2.40)	32¼	33½
Empire Trust (3)	42¾	45½
First National (80)	1180	1210
Guaranty Trust (12)	227	232
Irving Trust (.60)	9¾	11
Manufacturers Trust (2)	32⅝	34¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51	53
National City (1)	23¼	25¾
New York Trust (3½)	67½	69¾
Public (1½a)	27½	28¾
Title Guarantee&Trust	3	3½

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	†300	
First National (2)	* 37½	39½
Merchants National (12)	350	370
†New England Trust	†400	
National Rockland (2)	47	57
National Shawmut (3)	18¼	19¾
*Pilgrim Trust (8)	210	230
Second National (4)	127	137
†State Street Trust (8)	280	295
United States Trust (.80)	6¼	7¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	11¾	13
Webster & Atlas (2)	51	56

*Ex-rights. †Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	34¾	35½
Continental Illinois (4)	74	77
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	36¾	38¾

Shipyard Workers Pay High

NEW YORK—Average weekly earnings of skilled and semiskilled men employed in the shipbuilding industry were higher in November than those of the skilled and semiskilled men employed in 26 other industries for which comparable figures are compiled by the Division of Industrial Economics of the Conference Board. The November weekly earnings of these shipyard mechanics averaged $49.50 per week, as compared with $48.79 in the automobile industry, $48.10 in the machine and machine tool industry, $46.80 in the job and book printing industry, and $46.63 in the heavy foundry and machine shop industry.

Niagara Share Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Niagara Share Corp., an investing concern, reported assets as of Dec. 31 amounted to $2,535 for each $1,000 debenture, $471 for each share of $6 preferred and $7.15 for each Class "A" preferred and $7.13 for each share of Class "B" common stock. These figures compared with $2,516, $583 and $9.33, respectively, as of Dec. 31, 1940.

Beech Aircraft Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Beech Aircraft Corp. reported for the December quarter net profit of $189,162 after taxes, equal to 48 cents a share against $80,492 or 22 cents a share in the December quarter of the previous year.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 4¼s 52-47	115	115	115
3 2½s 54-51	107.28	107.28	107.28
3 2¾s 60-55	109.8	109.8	109.8
3 2¾s 59-56	108.18	108.18	108.18
7 2½s 72-67	100.19	100.18	100.18

New York City Bonds

50 3s 80	102	102	102

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s 48 st	106	106	106
4 Aleghany 5s 44 Mod	89¾	89¾	89¾
5 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	63	63	63
15 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	57¼	56¾	56⅞
1 Allied Stra 4½s 51	103¾	103¼	103¼
5 Am & For P 5s 2030	69	68¾	68¾
17 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¾	102¼	102¼
7 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
14 Am AT&T 3s 56	107⅛	107¾	107⅛
1 Am T Fdr cv 50	103½	103½	103½
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	65¼	65¼	65¼
18 Arm Del 4s 57	104½	104½	104½
5 Arm Del 4s 55	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
9 AT&SF 4s 95	109	108½	109
4 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	88½	88½	88½
29 A C Line cll 4s 52	73	72¾	73⅛
9 A C Line 4½s 64	65¾	65½	65¾
6 A C Line 5s 45	97¾	97¾	97¾
10 Atl Refin 3s 53	105	105	105
12 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	64	64	64
9 B&O 95 st A	38	37¾	37⅞
12 B&O 95 st C	42¼	42⅛	42¼
17 B&O 2000 st D	38	37¾	37¾
9 B&O 96 st F	37¾	37½	37⅝
23 B&O cv 60 st	37¾	37¾	37⅝
7 B&O 4s 48	61¼	61	61¼
10 Bly Un Gas 5s 42	45⅝	45¾	45⅝
1 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 50	87	87	87
11 Bklyn Gas 5s 57 B	104½	104⅛	104⅛
6 Bunf R&P 57 st	39¾	39¾	39½
5 Bur C R&NO 5s 34	6	6	6
10 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	75½	75½	75½
1 Can Nat 5s 62	84	84	84
25 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	106½	106½	106½
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	109	109	109
10 Can Pac 4½s 46	93¾	93½	93½
5 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	101	101	101
13 Can Pac 5s 60	56½	56¼	56¼
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	15½	15½	15½
6 C&O 4½s 93	127½	127½	127½
15 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
19 Chi& Alton 3s 49	18¾	16½	16¾
12 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	79	78¾	78¾
4 CB&Q 4½s 7	72	71⅞	71⅞
17 CB&Q gen 4s 58	82¾	82½	82¾
1 Chi & E Ill inc 97	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	41½	41½	41½
6 Chi I & L 6s 63	8½	8½	8½
39 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	12½	12¾	12¾
59 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¾	2¾	2¾
5 CM&SP 4½s 89C	46½	46⅛	46⅛
5 CM&SP 4½s 89E	46¼	46¼	46¼
23 CM&SP gen 4s 89	45¼	45	45
1 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	29	29	29
1 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	28½	29½	28½
1 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	17	17	17
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	17	17	17
21 Chi & NW 4s '87	28¼	28	28¼
1 Chi Ry 5s '27	45	45	45
40 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	13½	13¼	13⅜
23 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
15 CRI & P 4s '88	23	22¾	22¾
1 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	21¾	21¾	21¾
10 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	12½	12½	12½
2 CHT & SE inc 5s '60	51½	51½	51½
3 Chi Unt Sta 3½s '63	107½	107½	107½
14 Chi Un Sta 3½s '63	99½	99½	99½
6 Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	97½	97½	97½
2 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 CCC & St L 4½s '77	52¾	52¾	52¼
1 CCC & St L CWM 4s '90	47¾	47¾	47¾
3 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Clev Un Term 5s '73	71	71	71
2 Colo & Sou 4½s '80	20½	20½	20½
11 Columbia G 5s '52 May	100¼	100	100
36 Columbia G 5s 1961	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Comi Mach Inc '69 ww	26	26	26
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	109¾	109¾	109¾
25 Somwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	108¾	108¾	108¾
17 Con Edis 3½s '48	105¼	105	105
4 Con Oil cv 2¾s '51	104	103¾	104
1 Con Rys 4s '55 Jan	27½	27½	27½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '69	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Cuba c Ry 5½s 42 rct	28½	28½	28½
2 Cuba RR 5s 52 Ext	29¾	29¾	29¾
12 Dayton Pr&L 3s '70	104¾	104½	104½
10 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	60½	60	60½
1 D&RG 4s 36	14¼	14¼	14¼
13 D&RG West 5s 55	1¾	1¾	1¾
5 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	1½	1½	1½
10 D&RG W 5s 78	13¾	13¾	13⅝
2 Det Ed 4s 65	111½	111½	111½
18 Det Ed 3s 70	104	104	104
9 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	19	19	19
5 Elec Auto Li 2¼s 50	100	100	100
5 Erie 4½s 53	105	105	105
5 Firestone T&R 3s 61	55½	55	55½
20 Fla E Cst 5s '74	89¾	89	89
2 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	9¾	9¾	9¾
11 Gen Stl Sast 5½s 49	63½	63½	63½
9 Goodrich 4¼s 56	98¾	98¾	98½
1 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	86¼	86½	86½
12 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99	98¾	98¾
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97	96¾	96¾
1 Gulf M&N 5½s 50	95	95	95
14 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	57¾	57½	57½
1 Hockg V 4½s 99	125	125	125
2 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	38¾	38¾	38¾
8 Hudson Man rfg 5s 57	43½	43¼	43⅜
19 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12¾	12¼	12¼
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Ill Cen 3½s 52	43½	43½	43½
20 Ill Cen 4s 53	44½	44¾	44½
24 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44¼	44¼	44¼
20 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44½	44¼	44¼
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	53½	53½	53½
5 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	45¾	45¾	45¾
3 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	50	50	50
16 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	47¼	47	47
16 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43¾	43¾	43½
3 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	101¾	101¼	101¼
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	100¾	100¾	100¾
9 Int Gt Nor rfg 6s 52	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	14	13¾	14
1 Int Gt Nor 8s 56 B	13¾	13¾	12¾
13 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	23¼	22¼	23½
6Int Paper 6s 55	106½	105¼	105½
1 Int Paper 5s 47	104½	104½	104½
2 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	45½	45¼	45½
1 Jones&LaughSt 3¼s 61	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 KCPt&sMem 4s 36	¾	¾	¾
13 K C South 5s 50	72	72	72
9 K C Term 4s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Ky Ind T 4½s 61 st	85	84	85
1 Koppers Co 3½s 61	104	104	104
1 Lac Gas 6s 42 A	73¼	73¼	73½
2 Lac Gas 5½s 53	74¾	74½	74½
36 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	36	36	36
2 Leh & N Y 4s 45	76	76	76
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	62	61½	62
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74	62	62	62
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	62	61¾	62
13 Leh Val Coal 5s 97	49½	49	49½
17 Leh Val HTermRR 5s	54	52¾	52¾
1 Leh Val N Y 4½s 50	38¾	38	38¾
16 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	35	35	35
13 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32½	32	32
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	57¾	57¾	57¾
5 Leh Val Term 5s 51	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97¼	97¼	97½
2 Louis N 4½s 2003	93	92¾	92¾
9 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	88½	88¼	88¼
3 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	85	85	85
30 Maine Cen 4s 45	52½	52½	53¼
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	53¼	53¼	53¼
3 Manati Sug 4s 57	105½	105½	105½
6 McCrory Stra 3¼s 55	106	106	106
1 Meado Corp 4½s 55	66	65¾	66
5 Mich Cen 4½s 79	11¾	11¾	11¾
12 MSP & SSM gtd 4 38	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 MSP&SSM cm 4s '38	29¾	29¾	29¾
26 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	10¾	10¾	10¾
15 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	25	25½	25½
M-K-T 4½s '78	36¾	36¾	36¾
9 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	24¼	24¼	24¼
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	1¾	1¾	1¾
215 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	28¾	27	28½
28 Mo Pac 5s '77 S	27	26¾	26¾
7 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	27	26¾	26¾
11 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	26¾	26½	26¾
3 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	3¾	3¼	3¾
9 Mo Pac gen 5s '75	106	106	106
1 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	42½	42¾	42¾
1 Mont Pow 5s '55	37½	37½	37½
13 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	40¾	40½	40½
13 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	89¾	89¾	89¾
8 Nash Ch St L 3½s '78	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Natl Steel 3½s '65	63¾	63¾	63¾
5 N Amer RR 4s '45	120¼	120¼	120¼
5 New Eng T&T 5s '52	38½	38½	38¼
1 NO TexA&M 5s ft 54ct	40¼	40¼	40¼
1 NO TexA&M 4½s '56 ct	68	68	68
1 NC&Greenwd5s '46	57¼	57¼	57¼
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	52	51¾	51¾
19 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57	57	57
4 NYC cn 4s 48	95½	95½	95½
16 NYC 3¾s '97	58¾	58¾	58¾
4 NYC cv 3½s '52	78½	78½	78½
7 NYC & HR 3½s '97	78¾	78¾	78¾
25 NY Chi & St L 5½s '74A	66	65¾	66
23 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	98	98	98
10 NY Chi & St L 3½s '97	107½	107½	107½
1 NY Conn 3¼s '65	107½	107½	107½
31 NY Edis 3¼s '65	85½	85½	84½
3 NY Lack & W 4s '73 A	48¼	48¼	48¼
2 NY NH & H 4s '47	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 NY NH & H 4½s '67	7	7	7
1 NY NH & H 4s '67	27	27	27
1 NY NH & H cv 3½s '56	106	106	106
1 NY Steam 3½s '56	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 NY St&W gen 5s '40	35	35	35
1 NY St&W rfg 5s '37	32	32	32
1 NY St&W Term 5s '43	4	3¾	3¾
22 NY W & Bost 4½s '46	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Niagara Falls P 3½s'66	127½	127½	127½
1 Nor Cal & W 4s '66	104	104	104
2 Nor Am Co 4s '59	102¾	102¾	102
4 Nor Am Co 3½s '54	103¾	103¾	103¼
4 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	67½	67	67½
19 Nor Pac 4s 2047	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 D	82	81¾	81¾
7 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	74¾	74½	74½
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Okla G&E 4s '65	113¾	113½	113½
2 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	111¾	111¾	111¾
San G&E 5½s 61	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Pac G&E 4s 64	105	105	105
1 Pade&Tl 4½s 53	58¼	58¼	58¼
10 Para Rwy 3s 55 ct	47	47	47
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	106¼	105¾	106¼
8 Pen P&L 4½s '74			

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Pan P&L 3½s 69	107½	107½	107½
10 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104⅞	103¾	104⅝
12 Pen RR 4½s clsb 70	89⅞	89¾	89⅞
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	89⅞	89¼	89⅝
10 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	89⅞	89⅝	89⅝
10 Pen RR 3½s 52	88½	88⅝	88⅝
1 Peoria&PekUn 5½s 74	107½	107½	107½
9 Penn Mary 5s 56	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
15 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
16 Phila Co 4½s 61	110	110	110
5 Phil Elec 3½s 67	102¼	102¼	102⅛
1 Phil Elec 3¾s 71	105	105	105
3 Phi Read C&I 5s 73	35½	35½	35½
8 Philips Pet 1¾s 51	102	102	102
3 PCC&StL 4½s 77	103	102	103
1 PitStcWVa 4½s 56B	64	64	64
1 PitStcWVa 4½s 60C	64	64	64
1 PitStcWVa 4½s 81	86	86	86
21 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	109½	109½	109½
1 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	81½	81½	81½
8 Readg 4½s 97 A	72½	72½	72½
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Rem Rand 3½s 56	105	105	105
1 Republic Steel 3½s 54	104	104	104
2 Republic Steel 4½s 61	103¾	103½	103½
5 Republic Steel 4½s 56	47	47	47
2 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	19¾	19½	19¾
15 Rio Gr W ctf 4s 49	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Saguenay Pow 4½s 66	71	71	71
1 StLIM&SthR&G 2	86	86	86
9 StL Pub Svc 5s 50	14¼	14⅛	14⅛
38 St L S F 4½s 78	13¾	13½	13¾
2 SLSF4½s ctf 78	13½	13½	13½
6 St L S F 4s 50 A	13¾	13⅜	13¾
2 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	41¼	41	41¼
17 St L SW 5s 52	21¼	22	22
22 St L SW rfg 5s 90	82	82	82
3 St L SW 1st 4s 89	64	64	64
6 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	9¼	9¼	9¼
28 Seab A L cn 6s 45	8¾	8¾	8¾
20 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5 Sea A L aj 5s 49	15	15	15
13 Sea A L 4s 50 ct	16½	16½	16½
1 Sea A L 4s 50 unst	4¼	4½	4½
13 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	4¼	4¼	4½
1 SeaAllFla 6s35Bct	106½	106½	106½
2 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 So Bell T&H 3s 79	105½	105½	105½
1 So Col Pow 6s 47	52¾	52½	52½
18 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53¾	53¾	53¾
21 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53	53	53
33 So Pac 4½s 69	67¾	67½	67¾
23 So Pac rfg 4½s 55	85¾	85½	85½
17 So Pac coll 4s 49	84½	84¾	84¾
12 So Pac 3½s 46	83½	83½	83½
23 So Pac 4½s Ore 7	86	86	86
17 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	90¾	90½	90¾
16 South Ry 6½s 56	85½	85½	85½
31 South Ry gen 6s 56	90¾	90¾	90¾
16 South Ry cn 5s 94	65¾	64½	65¼
16 South Ry gen 4s 56	104½	104½	104½
1 Stand Oil N J 4s 61	104½	104½	104½
10 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104½	104½	104½
5 Studebaker cv 6s 45	109¾	109½	109¾
2 T RR A St L 4s 53	90¾	90¾	90¾
10 Texark&Fr5s 1 1/5s 50	105¼	105½	105½
10 Tex Corp 3s 65	67½	67½	67½
1 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	66½	66¼	66½
6 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	67	67	67
6 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	54½	54½	54½
2 Third Ave 4s 60	102	102	102
8 Tol&Oh Cen2¾s 46	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Un El Mo 3¾s 71	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	104¾	104¼	104¼
15 Un Pac 2½s 80	97¼	97	97¼
7 Un Pac 3¼s 70	73	73	73
3 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	97½	97	97
17 Unit Drug 5s 53	100	100	100
28 Utah P&L 5s 44	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Va Ill & Pow 3½s 68	27½	27½	27½
1 Wabash 5½s 75 asd	84¼	84½	84½
17 Wabash 1st 5s 39	84¼	84¼	84½
9 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	42¾	42¾	42¾
25 Wabash 2d 5s 39 ct	26¾	26¾	26¾
3 Wabash 5s 76	26¾	26¾	26¾
15 Wabash 5s 76 asd	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Wabash 4½s 78 asd	38¼	38½	38¾
18 Wabash 4½s 91 W1	76½	76	76
10 Wabash 4s '71 W1	84½	84¼	84½
2 Walwrth 4s 55	97¼	97	97
4 Warner Bros 6s 48	97	96¾	97
7 Warren Bros 6s 41	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 West Pen P 5s 63E	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Westin Md 3½s 77A	91	91	91
25 Westin Md 4s 52	27½	27½	27½
5 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	27½	27½	27½
8 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	83½	83	83
5 Western Un 4½s 50	45	45	45
10 Wis Cen 4s 49	12½	12½	12½
3 Wis Cen 4s 5&D 36	101¾	101½	101½
10 Young S&T cv 4s 48	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Young S & T 3¼s 60			

Foreign Bonds

4 Antioquia 7s 45 C	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
3 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	69¼	69¼	69¼
3 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	70	70	70
1 Argentine 4½s 48	89¾	89¾	89¾
4 Australia 4½s 56	49	49	49
1 Belgium 7s 55	92	92	92
23 Buen A 4½s 77	59¾	59¾	60⅛
20 Buen A 4½s Apr 76	61	60½	60½
5 Canada 5s 52	101¾	101¾	101⅝
2 Canada 3¼s 61	97¾	97¼	97¾
1 Canada 2¼s 44	99½	99½	99½
1 Chile 6s 61	15	15	15
1 Chilean Mun 7s 60 asd	12½	12½	12½
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	43

Wickard's Plan to Hold Down Prices Disturbs Farm Bloc

Money Seen Losing Place To Materials

NEW YORK, (AP)—The highest standard of living the United States has ever known would result from carrying over to peace time the war's full employment of manpower and material resources, in the opinion of Stuart Chase, economics writer.

Mr. Chase, in a report for the Twentieth Century Fund, found that money was losing its leadership to materials in "the new economy."

"No nation in this dangerous world of 1942 is meekly going bankrupt because some textbooks say it ought to," Mr. Chase said in his forecast of the postwar period.

Goods Valuable

"It will go physically bankrupt when it runs out of food, coal, iron, oil, aluminum and not before."

Mr. Chase said the full use of men and materials, "the economy of abundance," may very well continue right into peacetime.

Turning to the prodigious wartime production now planned, Mr. Chase said:

"As the American economy becomes increasingly distorted from its accustomed pattern under this shattering impact all the wealth of Croesus will not buy a pound of aluminum when there is no aluminum available.

"Hitherto, one could always get what he wanted if he was prepared to pay the price. From now on, price will become a secondary matter as commodity after commodity goes under priority and rationing control.

"For many years such perspective has been blurred by a capacity to produce far in excess of normal demand, with the result that people came to think that purchasing power, as expressed in terms of money, was the prime consideration.

"Now we are in a period where the amount of steel, copper, aluminum, raw silk, lead, zinc, kilowatts of energy, appear as the prime considerations — which, of course, they are, and always have been."

Money's secondary place, Mr. Chase said, was illustrated by current national affairs.

"Congress, before the attack on Pearl Harbor, had already appropriated more than twice as much money for guns as the New Deal spent for butter and other things in eight years to 1940. It had appropriated more than twice as much as was spent for guns in the last war, when we shipped two million men to France.

Men Come First

"In the old peacetime economy, such reckless outlays would have spelled bankruptcy and ruin. Money came first and men came second. In the new economy, no nation will permit bankruptcy and ruin so long as men, materials and energy are available. Men first, money second."

Evans Clark, executive director of the Twentieth Century Fund, commented that "the public is too much afraid of the postwar period."

"That is because we haven't faced the issues and seen the challenge they make to courageous and imaginative effort to create a better life for everyone."

He added that while the Fund underwrote Mr. Chase's research, the conclusions reached were the economist's own, and the Fund took no stand, either for or against them.

Canadian Concern Gets Big War Order

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Munitions Minister C. D. Howe announced the Canadian Car and Foundry Company was being awarded a $60,000,000 contract for about 1,000 Curtiss navy dive bombers, one of the latest types.

He said the order would occupy the full facilities of the company's Fort William, Ont., plant and the greater part of the company's facilities at Pointe St. Charles, Que., "until late in 1944."

The contract calls for 12 months of sustained peak production, with a maximum output of 80 planes a month.

Monitor Business Index Rises Further to New All-Time High

Recovering all of its sharp loss at the beginning of the year, The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity reached a new all-time high during the week ended Jan. 24. The index rose to 130.5 (prel.) for the week, compared with 127.0 for the week ended Jan. 17 and 109.0 for the week ended Jan. 25, 1941.

Two of the components advanced; the third remained unchanged. Miscellaneous freight carloadings increased sharply, setting a new high record for a week in January and countering expectations for a seasonal decline. As a result the adjusted index reached an all-time high.

Bank debits outside New York City made a better showing than usual for the mid-month volume of check transactions. Although the adjusted figure continued the gain of the previous week, it has not recovered all of the losses sustained over the year-end.

Production of electricity eased during the week in line with seasonal expectations. While this series likewise has not recovered to the high level of a few weeks earlier, it is maintaining the irregular sidewise movement of the past several months.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Jan.24,* 1942	Jan.17, 1942	Jan.25, 1941
Combined index	130.5	127.0	109.0
Bk debits outside NYC	135.0	132.6	106.8
Elec power production	114.8	114.6	105.7
Misc carloadings	141.8	133.9	114.6

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market eased further last week, but the further it eased the smaller the volume, till it reached the lowest since October. The market seems to have developed remarkable resistance to bad news, such as the down-trend of corporate earnings indicated in the Steel and Bethlehem reports, the rising threat of further wage demands, and the approach of the Japanese to the very outskirts of Singapore.

Sugar rationing talk brought a good many issues into activity, including the soft-drink makers, who will have to either cut their output or reduce its sugar content. Great strength was shown by the Cuban and Puerto Rican sugar firms, including Central Violeta and Fajardo, and the beet firms, including Great Western and Holly. It is one of the peculiarities of the sugar-price-control-farm bloc situation that raising the price of sugar to benefit domestic beet and cane growers works largely to the benefit of the processors. That doesn't apply to the domestic cane sugar refiners, however, like American and National. Their prospects are poor indeed.

Earnings Trend Down

Both the Steel and Bethlehem statements indicated clearly how corporate earnings have gone over the hump. Bethlehem, for instance, reported fourth quarter earnings of only $2.96 a share against $4.32 in the same quarter of 1940. Operations in both periods were at about the same level—capacity. The difference was made by the 12 per cent wage increase last spring plus the higher taxes, which took $116,000,000 out of Steel in 1941 against only $26,000,000 in 1940. Bethlehem, chin-deep in arms work, reported gross up 60 per cent and net down 33 per cent.

One of the long-term considerations holding share-prices up may be the reflection that after all there may not be any postwar slump in operations or earnings, such as there was in 1920 and 1921. Certainly there will be no return to budget-balancing; and after the war fiscal operations are likely to continue geared to the country's productive capacity rather than to maintenance of the expensive luxury of the gold standard. Wild ideas of fiscal policy are everywhere replacing dreary ones.

The current buying boom continues, and can have no other effect than to hasten the day of all-pervasive rationing. Currently the buying seems to have shifted somewhat from "hard goods" to food products; and the food industries assembled in Chicago conventions last week found themselves almost wholly preoccupied with government programs rather than with the old and depressing subject of how to keep prices up and price-cutting down.

One of the things that makes rationing the more immediate is the fact that the current buying wave is being met only out of unprecedented inventories of raw and semifinished materials accumulated by American industry during the defense honeymoon. There will be no more such inventory accumulations if the defense authorities know anything about it; and when they are run off, the public will have to go without.

Business Indices Higher

The business indices continued higher. They may be jolted somewhat next week by the final halting of the automobile assembly line, but the recovery is likely to be prompt. That considerable interim unemployment is already resulting from the arms program is reflected in the Treasury daily statements which report the withdrawals by the States of monies from the "Unemployment Trust Fund" for payment of unemployment benefits. These withdrawals are now slightly above last year, reflecting growing unemployment in such places as Detroit and New York City. It does not seem likely to last.

Rails continued to do slightly better than industrials. No wonder. There are a half dozen reasons. Chief immediate reason is the expectation that by well before the end of the current short month the ICC will hand down a rate increase of from 6 to 7 per cent—an unprecedented quick decision—which will give the roads something over $300,000,000 additional gross to bring their net operating incomes for 1942 up to something round $1,000,000,000 even after the wage increases of last autumn.

Farm commodities, naturally, were very strong on the passage and signing of the price-control bill, which so far as farm products is concerned amounts to "an Act to Raise Prices." However, bullish sentiment is not too confident, as shown by the Wednesday interim tumble, worse since October, on the Wickard statement. While the law ties Mr. Henderson's hands from touching farm price rises, it doesn't prevent the CCC from unloading considerable stored commodities on the market at parity prices.

Sugar Shortage Threat

The new price control act creates a dangerous threat of sugar shortages on the Atlantic seaboard "north of Hatteras," for the following reason. The present basic sugar ceiling of 3.74 cents raw at New York probably will have to be raised, perhaps as much as 50 points or a half cent by next December, because the "parity concept" is a fluctuating one. As prices to farmers rise, parity rises, and so does 110 per cent of parity, and so must the sugar price ceiling. Hence smart Caribbean growers, anticipating such a rise, aren't likely to hurry their sugar northward even when the ships are provided by the Maritime Commission.

There is already a perilous shortage in the New York area, and some of the refiners may soon have to shut down for lack of raws. The same is likely to occur soon in the Boston area. Knowledge of this situation may have been one of the reasons for Mr. Henderson's apparent over-statement of the probable over-all U. S. sugar shortage this year.

The Treasury's announcement that there will be a new-money offering in February was contrary to a guess made in this column last week that February requirements might be met by bills. Actual terms are expected next week. The government bond market took without a tremor news of the Senate bill to authorize the Treasury to sell direct to the Federal, considering it as designed chiefly (1) to ease quarter-date money-market tightness, and (2) to make sure that no new issue need drop below par (because the odds and ends can be sold directly into the Federal). Chief concern seems to be over the Treasury's real intentions about its own "partially exempt" issues.

Anent the lifting of Ganson Purcell to the SEC chairmanship there is good opinion here both that he is capable and that he isn't. The favorable opinion discounts his dragging out the skeletons of Whitney, Cuppia, etc., as merely necessary politics.

Senate Group Hears Wickard Price Curbs

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate farm bloc heard from Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard Saturday that the Administration could and would apply powerful curbs to farm prices should wartime forces start them soaring.

Senators attending the Senate Agriculture Committee's four-hour questioning of the Cabinet member said they learned that the Administration proposed to use its power to buy and sell commodities to hold farm prices down.

They admitted that this power, conferred in the price control bill, was such that farm prices probably could be held to parity and their victory in the legislative fight over the Price Control Act nullified.

The farm bloc succeeded in writing into the price control bill a prohibition against price ceilings on farm commodities lower than 110 per cent of parity. Parity is the price at which a farm product has the same purchasing power in terms of non-farm products that it had in a base period, usually 1909-14.

President Roosevelt, in signing the price control bill, said that "most farmers realize that when prices go much above parity, danger is ahead."

Some Angered

Some Senators obviously were angered by what they learned from Secretary Wickard.

Senator Ellison Smith (D) of South Carolina, asserted that the "New Deal" is taking it out on the farmer" while permitting other prices "to soar to the moon."

Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, said it was clear from Mr. Wickard's report that the Administration intended to place Government-owned surplus commodities on the market or dispose of them in such other manner that the prices could never rise to the ceiling position.

"They are circumventing the price control law," said the Oklahoman. "They are not proposing to let farm products even reach parity."

Senator Smith said the committee unanimously agreed that the Department of Agriculture was restricted by terms of the price control bill from turning over of millions of bales of cotton to the Army for processing into military equipment.

Sentaor Thomas contended that President Roosevelt's statement that surplus commodities such as cotton should be turned over to the Army would depress cotton prices.

Cotton Depressed

"Just talking about disposing of surplus commodities already has depressed cotton prices $5.25 a bale," Mr. Thomas said, adding that this represented $68,000,000 in market depreciation because there are now 13,000,000 bales in the country.

A ceiling on farm prices and a lack of a ceiling on wages, Mr. Thomas continued, would drive young men from the farm into the factory and that the Government might find it necessary eventually to draft labor for wartime farm work.

Earlier, Senator Richard Russell (D) of Georgia said it was "undoubtedly the policy" of the Agriculture Department to "dump" surplus commodities on the market and that the department did not intend to "be guided by the standards of the price control law."

Senator Scott Lucas (D) Illinois told newspapermen that the department was disposing of its holding of surplus corn at prices below futures prices. He said this was satisfactory if it went back into the farm through feeding, but that some of it was going to processors who reaped a price advantage. Secretary Wickard, he said, promised to change this program and check on the disposition of the corn.

Explains Policies

At the Agriculture Department, aides said Mr. Wickard explained price policies as follows:

Cotton, wheat and tobacco, the major surplus crops, will be stabilized at parity.

Corn and other feed crops, including wheat cracked for feed, will be stabilized at around 95 per cent of parity. This policy is designed to hold feed prices at levels which would encourage farmers to produce more livestock, dairy and poultry products. These commodities are needed in larger quantities than are now available.

Livestock, dairy, and poultry products, such vegetable-oil-bearing crops as peanuts and soybeans, and some truck crops will be permitted to go above parity so as to encourage greater production of them.

Corn farmers, it was said, will be given Government benefit payments sufficient to bring their return to full parity.

OPA Official

By a Staff Photographer

Clair Wilcox

Appointed price executive of the OPA iron and steel section. Mr. Wilcox is economics professor at Swarthmore College. He is a consultant to the National Resources Planning Board and will assume general responsibility for administration of the section.

OPA Announces Rationing Plan For New Autos

WASHINGTON (AP)—All new automobiles now "frozen" in dealers' hands, except a Government stock pile of 130,000 units, will be sold by the end of this year under the pending rationing program, Price Administrator Leon Henderson said.

Simultaneously, Mr. Henderson announced that, beginning Feb. 12, dealers would be permitted to deliver new cars sold but not delivered before the original freezing order Jan. 1.

Actual rationing of cars will not begin until Feb. 26, Mr. Henderson said, allowing local rationing boards two weeks in which to handle disposition of the automobiles bought before stocks were frozen. To obtain delivery of these cars, purchasers will be required to present specified "evidence of purchase" to the rationing boards.

Dealers and manufacturers together now hold about 654,000 new automobiles. Of these, 130,000 are set aside as the Government reserve supply, not subject to rationing for a year, leaving some 524,000 available when the ration boards begin operating.

Details of the truck rationing program also are incomplete and the OPA has ordered the ban on sales of trucks and truck trailers extended from Feb. 2 to Feb. 11. No plan for releasing trucks bought before Jan. 1 was announced.

Packard to Double Marine Motor Plant

DETROIT (AP)—Packard Motor Company officials announced the award of $25,000,000 from the Government with orders to double the output, manpower and facilities of the marine motor plant, producing high-powered motors for torpedo craft.

M. M. Gilman, Packard president, said it was the third time in two years that the Packard marine motor production has been doubled.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 25

Deductions for Business Expenses

Deductions for business expenses form a large item in the return of many taxpayers and must have certain qualities to be allowed. Such deduction must be for an expenditure in connection with the maintenance and operation of the taxpayer's business or business properties; it must be an ordinary expense, and it must be a necessary expense. In insisting upon the latter qualifications, the Bureau of Internal Revenue is upheld by the Board of Tax Appeals and the courts. Ordinary and necessary expenses are only those which are usual and essential in the case of similar taxpayers, "and do not include extraordinary and nonessential expenses."

Typical business expenses of a mercantile establishment are amounts paid for advertising, hire of clerks and other employees, rent, light, water, stationery, stamps, telephone, property insurance, and delivery expenses.

The expenses of a manufacturing business include labor, supplies, repairs, light and heat, power, selling cost, administration, and other similar charges.

A taxpayer conducting more than one business may claim the business deductions of each.

Steel Output Holds Steady At 97 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations remained steady at 97 per cent of mill capacity during the past week, according to the magazine Steel.

"Steelmakers are streamlining their efforts to increase efficiency in supplying material for war purposes," continues the report. "Rolling schedules are being revised to conform to the radically changed demand resulting from the shift from peacetime to war needs.

Revise Order Books

"Emphasis now is on different products than in normal times and mills must furnish larger tonnage of some while others in heavy demand in former years now are in secondary position. Mills also are revising their order books and many contracts for non-war consumers are being taken off and returned to customers, as there is no probability of their being filled for many months, if at all.

"Increasing volume of high-priority tonnage is crowding mill books, making difficult the task of scheduling for most efficient delivery. To untangle this situation broader allocations are expected, probably covering all major steel products and perhaps extending to those less important.

"Plates continue most in demand and mills have heavy backlogs, nearly all in highest priority brackets. This is in spite of diversion of continuous mills to production of light plates. Bar demand bids fair to become almost the equal of that in plates as shell programs develop, expected to involve a tonnage that will tax bar mills to the limit.

May Seize Scrap

"Scrap from automobile graveyards seems about to move into channels of consumption as the Bureau of Industrial Conservation takes over from the Iron and Steel Branch, WPB. A plan has been formulated to allow owners of these yards to prepare the scrap and sell it wherever they please, after salvaging such parts as are saleable. In case they do not cooperate the bureau has authority to seize the scrap, sell it to the highest bidder and pay the owner on that basis.

"Scrap supply continues much below furnace requirements but seems to have reached a fairly steady flow, keeping steel production relatively even, though numerous steelmaking units continue idle because of scarcity. Numerous state and municipal campaigns to bring out dormant supplies are having some effect but the total is not large. A drive to collect farm scrap is under way and is expected to yield well."

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N. Y. C., 532 West 111th St. (Apt. 66)—Attractive front, single, double. $6-$8; kitchen privileges; near subway, church.

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Excellent Food Well Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
DIAL 8810 or 9139
The New Atlantic Restaurant
T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.
66 Main Street Bangor, Maine

Caldwell Sweet Co.
26 MAIN STREET
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

FREEPORT

Florence Range Burners
And heaters of all sizes and for all purposes. Groceries and Hardware
'THE RED & WHITE STORE'
WESTON'S

LEWISTON

INVESTIGATE
The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner
We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants.
Fred C. McKenney, Inc.
College and Sabattus St. Tel. 3750

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIAMONDS
WATCHES JEWELRY
SILVER
always of excellence in design and quality
Carter Bro's Co.
Jewelers *Portland, Me.*

SLACKS
are in the news. You'll need them for your defense job, and for your everyday life, too. Grey flannels, gabardines, colorful corduroys . . priced at $4.95.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
141A High Street Portland, Maine

AMETHYST
Birthstone for February
Rings—Bracelets—Pendants—Brooches
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941
COAL
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Oil Heating Equipment Coke

Good planning calls for
AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
For up-to-date information, phone
PHILIP H. MacDONALD
477 Congress Street Dial 2-8301

Office Furniture and Supplies
Loring Short & Harmon
PORTLAND, MAINE

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday: 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

SEE NEXT PAGE

WE WISH TO ANNOUNCE THE DISSOLUTION OF OUR FIRM AS OF THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JANUARY 31, 1942.

F. L. DABNEY & CO.
10 POST OFFICE SQUARE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

FEBRUARY 2, 1942

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THE FORMATION OF A NEW FIRM TO CONTINUE THE BUSINESS OF

F. L. DABNEY & CO.

AND

TOWNSEND, ANTHONY & TYSON

UNDER THE NAME OF

TOWNSEND, DABNEY & TYSON

MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK AND BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGES
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

WITH OFFICES AT

30 STATE STREET - BOSTON, MASS.

GEORGE TYSON IRVING E. GUNN THOMAS N. DABNEY
RUSSELL COOLIDGE HOWES BURTON JAMES JACKSON, JR.
JOHN W. ADIE ROBERT B. ALMY WILLIAM T. GLIDDEN, JR.

FEBRUARY 2, 1942 TEL. LAF. 7010

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

NO-MEND HOSIERY
Is Tested and Approved by Better Fabrics Testing Bureau!
Your guarantee of fine stockings!
HARRY G. EMMONS

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street
A few at $6.50

LEVINE'S
Women's, Misses' Wearing Apparel
86 North Main St. Tel. 2228M

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

MERRILL AND COTE
Carburetor Service
151 No. Main St., Tel. 2770, 2771

Bridge & Byron
PRINTERS
12 WARREN ST

Grade A
GUERNSEY MILK
FRESH EGGS
Robert L. Stilson
Clinton Street Tel. 3274-W

LINCOLN'S
You'll always do better at
26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

Boutwell's Filling Stations
TEXACO PRODUCTS
EXIDE BATTERIES
76 So. Main Street 24
Phone 1570 Hour Service

CONCORD
PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

Buy That ASH CAN Now—Also GARBAGE PAILS While They May Be Had!
A. H. BRITTON & CO.

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J daily daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Save Up to 50% on
FUR TRIMMED COATS
A fortunate special purchase enables us to offer you better coats . . . pure wool fabrics trimmed with costly furs at prices up to 50% under present-day replacement prices. We suggest you invest now for the future.

LEAVITT'S

Lovely Spring Stetson's Smart Silk, Highly Colored in New Spring Shades
MISS MARY CAHILL
50 HANOVER STREET

PARISEAU'S
After Stock-Taking Sale
Offering Many Savings on Entire Stocks
"The Style Center of New Hampshire"
1008 Elm Street

SAVINGS UP TO 33⅓%
RUGS and FURNITURE
February Only
PARISIAN DRY CLEANING CO.
53 Lowell Street Phone 7310

Newest Styles, Best of Care for Your Hair
Phone 354
Zotos and Jamal Permanents
IDA'S BEAUTY SHOP
Ida Patzke 21 Dubuque Street

Be Modern
Replace your old door bell with CHIMES
Choice of Tones and Styles
$1.25 to $30.00
G. F. ST. LAWRENCE & SON
Electrical Contractors
21 HANOVER STREET TEL. 7885

Valentines
For All
1c and up
THE BOOK NOOK
9 Stark Street

N. GUY RUITER
Expert Care given to each piece of work.
Keep Your Watches Keeping Time
922 ELM STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Take Advantage

of Our Ski Wear and Ski Equipment
Reductions during February
25% Off
FLOYD'S

Buy the Best in Furniture

For Real Economy and Lasting Pleasure in Its Use
C. A. Hoitt Furniture Co.
Corner Valley and Wilson Streets

Manufacturers of Builders' Finish—Doors—Frames—Sash and Blinds—Moldings—Brackets
Call 400
J. HODGE CO.
Office and Factory 485 Elm St.

Bring Joy Into Washday—Use LINIT
Quality Meats
Groceries
Vegetables
Frosted Foods, Fearon's Ice Cream
296 PHONES 4567
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 CHESTNUT

Window Shades | Venetian Blinds | Pillows Draperies
For Drapery Service
PHONE 7370
O. J. MALMGREN CO.
36 West Central Street
Curtains—Slip Covers—Material by the Yd.

NASHUA

Prospect Service Station
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
M. E. Jewett, Prop. 265 Main St. Ph. 3980
Special Holiday Meals Easily Prepared
Try Our DEWKIST FROSTED FOODS. No Waste—Saves Labor. Economical, WHY? Good to the Last Bite.
Meats • Fish • Fowl • Groceries
MOORE'S MARKET
31 MAIN STREET PHONE 2800

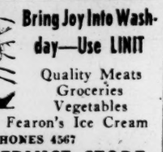
PORTSMOUTH

CONSOLIDATION COAL CO.
Distributors of "Consolidation Clean Coal and New England Coke"
85 PLEASANT STREET
Tel. Portsmouth 90
Around the Corner from the Post Office

CLEANERS
EASTMAN'S
DYERS
Keep Clean with "Gene"
Work Called For and Delivered
295 STATE STREET TEL. 2947

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

WILLIAM LEYS
The Century Store

DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St

PAWTUCKET

Tires Vulcanized and Battery Service
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
Tel. Perry 6789 440 Dexter Street

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610, 10 to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call
Mrs. Mary E. Smith
HO 7637
AVON Cosmetics *to see a complete line*

The Shuttle Shop
288 THAYER STREET
Valentines!

ELECTRICIANS
Repairs Wiring
RADIO
Sales Service
MARSHALL ELECTRIC CO.
24 North Main St. Tel. DExter 1166

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE
(Continued)

BOOKS REVIEWED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR are available at regular prices at THE BOOK SHOP.
Try our quick service
5 Grosvenor Building

The Book Shop

MOORE & FINLEY
Tydol Service
Six Corners East Providence
TELEPHONE EA. 2255

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.

Store your summer garments in our cold storage — 25c plus regular cleaning charge — until April 1, 1942
Alex. 0060 Ivy 13000

GENERAL REPAIRS
Storage in heated garage
Gasoline—Oil—Lubricating
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
Operating
BELLE HAVEN GARAGE
Prince and Fairfax Sts. Phone Alex. 1022

Masonic View Service Station
AMERICAN OIL PRODUCTS CO.
AMOCO
Expert Lubrication and Washing
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
PHONES 3534—2383—1900 KING STREET

LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE MOVING
DUNCAN'S TRANSFER
AGENTS SOUTHERN R. R. SYSTEM
Alex. 0473

Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Makes of Cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

THE COLONIAL
Hair Dressing Parlor
Mabel Taylor
A Complete Beauty Service
110 South Royal Street Phone 0765

Complete and Guaranteed Service
Ford *for all makes of cars* Herby's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

ALEXANDRIA
Cleaners & Shoe Repairers
AGENCY *Palace Laundry*
711 King Street Phone ALex. 2536
Delivery Service

GORE'S ESSO STATION
501 S. WASHINGTON STREET
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Tel. Alex. 3278 for Road Service

LYNCHBURG

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

BIBEE'S
Buy Wisely
and Save for DEFENSE

D. Moses & Co.
Exclusive Agents in Lynchburg for Carolyn Modes
DISTINCTIVE FASHIONS *for Southern and Resort Wear*
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE

NEWPORT NEWS

SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Avenue and 35th Street
KAMO COAL and FUEL OIL

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

CLASSIC BLOUSES
White and Colors, $3.50
First Floor
NACHMAN'S
32nd Street and Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212, hours 8 to 6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. G. SWARTZ CO.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
Official Defense Uniforms Are Now Available Here

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG ★ STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

Our Thirty-Eighth Year
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Outfitters to Military Officers
Granby Street and Tazewell

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776, 9 to 11 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
BELMONT AND CARY 4-9824
HARRISON AND MAIN 5-6261
618 N. LOMBARDY 4-7611
2317 CHAMBERLAYNE AVE. 5-2857

ROANOKE

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
Home of
PRINTZESS COATS AND SUITS
A Store That Appreciates Your Patronage

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
Stationers, Office Outfitters
Wholesale Paper Merchants
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
Dial 6241

ROANOKE'S MOST MODERN DAIRY
LABORATORY CONTROL FOR YOUR PROTECTION
DIAL 5501

TINNELL'S
Your Good Food Store
A Finer Food Market
111 Virginia Ave., S., Roanoke
Dial 7334 for Prompt Delivery

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

SANDWICH HOLSUM BREAD
Makes all food taste better Rich with milk
1325 WASHINGTON E.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON
(Continued)

"CHEER UP"
Rug repairing, binding, refringing done by experienced men at our plant.
Let us do your rug work the next time. We know you will be satisfied and will tell your neighbor,
All Laundry Service
Sanitone Cleaning
Excellent Dye Works
ELITE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING
Phone 21-125

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
CHARLESTON, W. Va.
Other stores located in Wheeling, W. Va., Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections
We feature Gabrieleen with Adepsol Permanent Waving
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151 Ex. 13

WALK-OVER SHOES
"Fitted by men who know how"
Palmer's
228 CAPITOL STREET

L. B. M. MAYTAG CO.
Authorized Maytag Dealers
All the newest models in Maytags, Norge Refrigerators and Ranges
185 Summers St. Phone 37-933

Market Basket Super Stores
FREE DELIVERY
620 Va. St. E. 509 Washington St. E.
Phone 31-721 Phone 24-221

"BUNDLES OF SATISFACTION"
Modern equipment has been installed to give satisfaction in any laundry service.
PHONE 44-414
KANAWHA VALLEY LAUNDRY CO.

Winter FLORAL CO.
Always at Your Service Since 1903
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
707 Lee St. E. Phone 21-187—21-188

HUNTINGTON

Archer's FLOWERS AND FIRESIDE BOOK SHOP
Books, Periodicals, Rental Library
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FOR SALE
532-534 TENTH STREET

MORGANTOWN

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

Hardware for Every Purpose
"Don't Say You Can't Find It Till You've Tried Us"
BUSY SINCE 1894—PHONE 88
H. C. Baker Hardware Co.

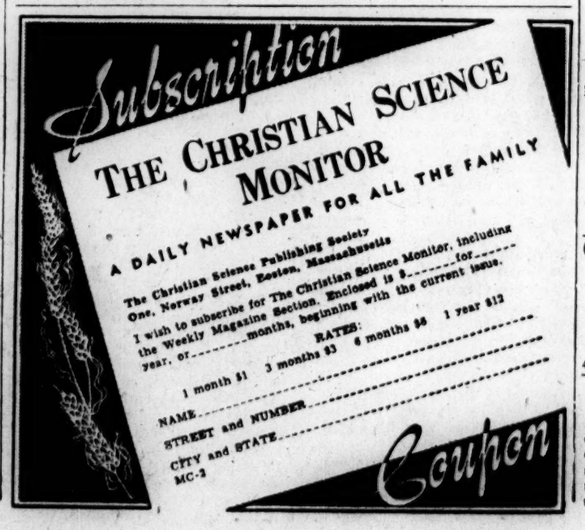
Thomas Cleaners
Dependable Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant Street

WHEELING

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
WHEELING, W. VA.
Other stores located in Charleston, W. Va., Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio

Patronized Constantly for over 50 years
LAUPP, Florist
WHEELING'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone 32 1109-1111 Chapline Street

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

HAVE YOU TRIED *Jackson's* **THORO-BAKE BREAD?**

• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DEVLINS
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

Dial 2-5874
FRANK JARMAN LTD.
Fine art dealers for nearly half a century

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support
from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

Products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor sold
R. E. POWELL GROCER
290 Elgin St., Ottawa, Ont. 2-2411

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank Street 5-1833

GIBSON'S TAXI AND GARAGE
Washing—Repairs
Battery Service
225 Albert Street 2-2468

SLIP COVERS
custom made
Murphy-Gamble LIMITED
CANADA BREAD CO. LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter, Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa 8-0600

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lyndhurst 1563. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HERE'S TRUE ECONOMY
The hard-to-do-at-home sheets, pillow cases, tablecloths and spreads are ironed in this service, the balance of the bundle is returned damp. Here is extra value at a low price. Try Economy Service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scott's
8 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4691
Established 1875

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

• *Dunfield's* •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3355 TORONTO LA. 3976
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

W. M. MORROW
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING
All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken care of at reasonable rates.
902 Royal Bank Bldg. Elgin 9965

Ellen Bradley's
Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E.
(Near Yonge)
Good Food—Well Cooked—Nicely Served

Diana Restaurant
187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food, Well Served
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

All kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
99 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki. 6590

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

Telephones { LA. 3371 / LA. 3372
GEORGE BONNETT
FLORIST
Members of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Assn.
1564 QUEEN ST. WEST
TORONTO

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy the Best for Less in our
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
Every Department Offers Generous Reductions
BURBERRYS
Included
Montreal's Quality Store for Men
Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

COAL FUEL OIL *DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited

Margaret M. Wherry
STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE
Duplication and Copying of every description
PROMPT SERVICE
437 St. James Street W.
Tel. LAncaster 8418

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms, Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W. HA. 9231

INSURANCE
of Every Description
W. R. CLARKE
Office LA. 7227—Res. AT. 3177

HAYES GARAGE
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
1179 Drummond Street
Tel. MArquette 6926
Res. ELwood 2284

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Cazton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING and REALLY SMART HATS
You can have your own materials made up if preferred in the smartest possible way, also renovations at MRS. PEMBERTON, 22 Crawford Street, London, W. 1. Welbeck 4836.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering services, air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215-£415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS—PUTNEY 6392
Plumbers, Domestic Sanitary Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators
57 Schubert Road, London, S. W. 15

INSURANCE

All kinds of Insurance, Endowment, Annuities, etc.
F. E. GARNETT
61, St. Leonard's Court, East Sheen
London, S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 4741

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Parkington Road, Acton, London, W. 3

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, N. W. 8—Paying guest welcomed in lady's flat, one engaged during day preferred; terms, including breakfast and evening meal, from 3 gns. Box W-1664, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, EARLS COURT. 17 Bramham Gardens, S. W. 5—Comfortable Divan Rooms with breakfast; lounge and garden; buses, tube and shops; nightly 6/6; double 11/-; weekly permanent from 24/6; double from 50/-. FLA. 6053. Miss V. Dorothy Mazza.

SEE NEXT PAGE

European Local Classified

(Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Just for Fun— Gene Carr

Did You Ever Wonder

How Plants Get Their Latin Names?

Plant names, like names for persons, are for their individual identification. Common or popular plant names are like nicknames and are far from ideal for purposes of identification.

For instance, there are almost 80 different common English names for dandelion. And there are more than 30 genera or families of plants to which the common name "lily" is applied, all of them different from the true lily genus Lilium. A further difficulty is encountered when common names are used to describe plants to botanists of other nations.

To meet these problems, plants are given botanical names which are the same the world over. The genus name is usually in the form of a Latin noun, while the species or variety name is an adjective.

Generic names are often taken from the words by which the plant was known to the Latin-speaking people, as, for example, Avena, "oat"; Pinus, "pine," etc. In other cases, the generic name may be descriptive, as in "Trifolium," meaning three-parted leaves, applied to certain clovers. The generic name, in still other cases, may be derived from that of a person, frequently the first one to record a proper botanical description of the plant family.

The species name most frequently is descriptive of some feature of the plant thought to be characteristic, as Beta vulgaris, "common beet," Pisum sativum, "edible pea," and Brassica alba, "white mustard." Species names also may be derived from the name of a person to be honored.

You will notice that the genus names (some of which, incidentally, are from the Greek) are usually capitalized, while the species name is not. Also that plant nomenclature reverses the order used in naming persons. "John Smith," for example, means John, of the Smith family, but Sequoia gigantea means "of the Sequoia family, the gigantic species.

In 1930, at Cambridge, England, botanists from all over the world met and adopted what is known as an "International Code of Botanical Nomenclature" to provide plants with names which will identify them accurately to botanists of all nations and tongues. —W. P. Keasbey.

In Lighter Vein

Preferred Assets

"Gentleman would like to meet attractive young lady with four good tires." — Ad in San Diego paper—Spotted by Wall Street Journal.

At Least, Quaint

The Prime Minister had donned formal attire — a snug, braided black coat and pink-striped trousers.—Washington Times-Herald. Formal without being austere.—The New Yorker.

Bug Wireless

Johnny, who had been taken to the country for the first time, saw a spider spinning a web between two tall reeds. "Father," he called, "come and see this bug putting up a wireless."—Exchange.

What's In a Name!

The following names of business firms were found in the files of a plate glass and burglary insurance company:

Zero Hour Bomb Co.
Orange Tornadoes Co.
Uniformed Bodies of the Zo Go Zia Shrine.
State Bank of Paradise.
Dat Lumber Co.
Miown Bank.
Wachovia National Bank.
Crooksville National Bank.
Buckeye Egg Case Co.
Sweet Set Shop.
What Cheer Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Maine Purity and Bologna Co.

Daily Anecdote

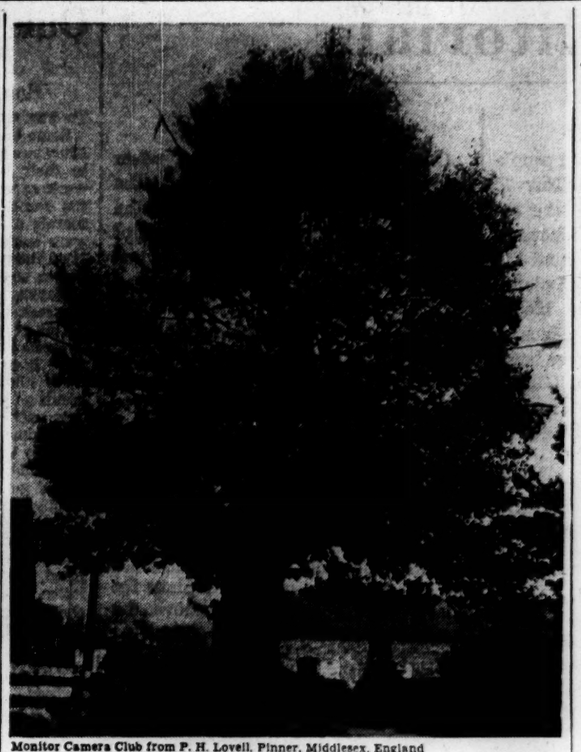
Serene Edison

Patience in his work and an unfailing confidence in the ultimate success of his great experiments kept Thomas A. Edison singularly free from worry.

Once an associate had to report to the inventor, in rapid succession, three failures of experiments which involved enormous expenditures of money and labor. At each report the inventor only smiled sympathetically and went on with his work.

Finally, the associate, worn and worried from his failures, cried out, "Why don't you worry about it, Mr. Edison?"

"Why should I?" rejoined the inventor, with a grin. "You are worrying enough for the two of us."



Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, Pinner, Middlesex, England

The Wedding Tree

Weddings are recorded in a strange manner at Aston-on-Clun, Shropshire. Every time there is a fresh union in the village a flag is placed among the branches of this old oak, consequently there are now numerous flags. This curious custom started in 1712, when, under the terms of a will, the owner of the Oaker Estate was obliged to place a flag in its branches on each anniversary of the wedding of the landowner's daughter. This rite has been faithfully observed, in fact it has actually been extended, for now the villagers place a new "Union Jack" in the tree every time a wedding occurs in the village—there are quite a number of new flags there now!

Fun in Signs

Fearing that people might think wieners were actually made of dog meat, the Coney Island Chamber of Commerce, in 1913, forbade the words "hot dog" to be put on any sign.

In Kinston, N. C., "Conversation Zones" are indicated on sidewalks to prevent blocking entrances to business houses. Gossipers are not allowed to stand and talk outside the conversation zones.

The Morrow Ice Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, B. C., has a sign that reads: "Phone to Morrow for your ice today."

Sign in the window of a second-hand book store in Los Angeles, California: "Life of Whistler—not perfect, but cheap."

Signs in Bangkok, Thailand, posted in all street cars, forbid passengers carrying durian unless an extra fare is paid for the fruit. The durian is a delicious tropical fruit with a disagreeable odor.

Daily Quotation

IF a man has acted right, he has done well, though alone; if wrong, the sanction of all mankind will not justify him.

—FIELDING.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Ambrosio, Gen. Vittorio (vēt-tō′-ryō ăm-brō′-zyō)—New Italian Army Chief of Staff.

Aranha, Oswaldo (ä-rän′-yä)—Foreign Minister of Brazil.

Arrau, Claudio (klou′-dhyō ȧr-rä′-ōō)—Chilean pianist.

Bianchi, Manuel (mä-nwĕl′ byäng′-kē)—Chile's Foreign Minister.

Cadena, Brig. Gen. Miguel S. González (mē-gĕl′ gôn-sä′-läs kä-thä′-nä)—One of the two Mexican members of the joint Mexican-United States Defense Commission.

Castillo, Ramón (rä-mōn′ käs-tē′-yō)—Acting President of Argentina.

Guiñazú, Enrique Ruiz (än-rē′-kā rōō-ēs′ gē-nyä-sōō′)—Foreign Minister of Argentina.

Makin, Norman J. O. (mā′-kĭn)—Australian Navy Minister.

Turbay, Gabriel (gä′-brē-ĕl′ tōōr-bä′-ē)—Colombia's Ambassador to the United States.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Johore (jō-hōr′)—State at the south end of the Malay Peninsula.

Kra (krä)—Isthmus between Thailand and the Malay Peninsula.

Minahassa (mē-nä-häs′-sä)—Peninsula on Celebes Island, Netherlands East Indies.

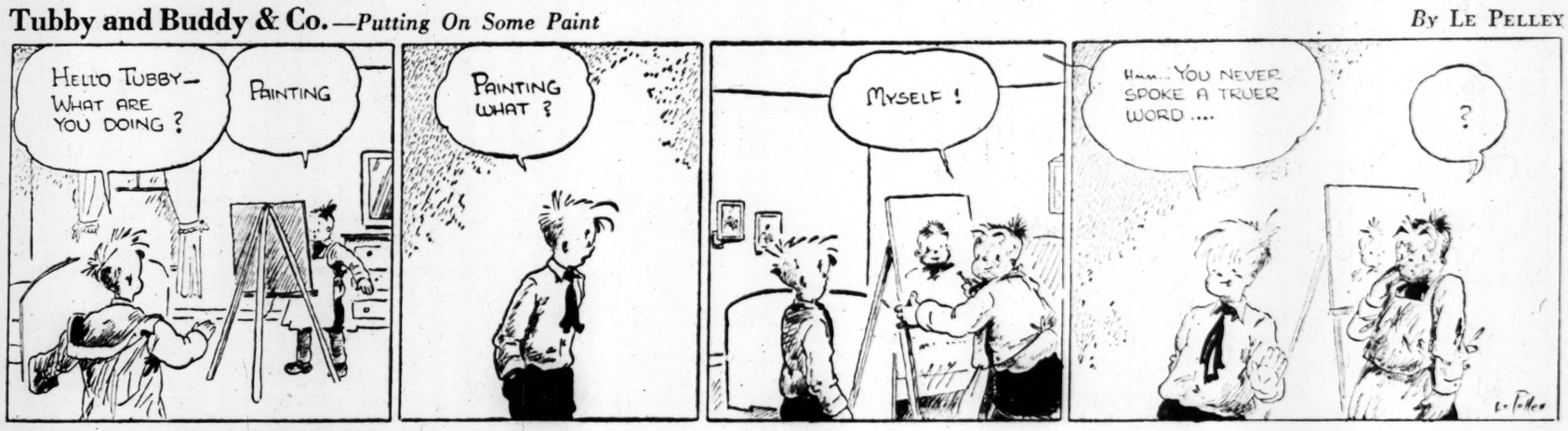
Moulmein (mōl′-mān′)—Town of South Burma.

Rabaul (rä′-boul)—Chief city of New Britain, Australian-mandated island in the Southwest Pacific.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Putting On Some Paint*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*King Canute II*

By RODGERS

I picked out a nice dry spot on the beach today and was enjoying a good snooze—
When—would you believe it? A wave sneaked up and gave me a ducking!
"Hey! What's the big idea?" I barked—
But, shucks, you can't argue with an ocean!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Hide and Seek*

By THE HAGERS

WE FOUND A HOUSE BACK FROM THE SHORE, AND KNOCKED UPON ITS WOODEN DOOR.
NO ANSWER. EVERYTHING WAS STILL. "IS ANYONE AT HOME?" CALLED BILL.
A PELICAN FLUNG BACK THE TOP. HE SAID, "I THOUGHT YOU WERE THE GLOP."
"WE'RE LOOKING FOR THE GLOP," I CRIED. "QUICK! STEP INSIDE," HE WARNED, "AND HIDE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

There's the Navy

For eight weeks the American people have been asking, "Where is the Navy?" To this natural question they are beginning to get an answer. In Macassar Strait and in a few places around the Philippines, American ships and planes have struck sharp defensive blows. Now comes word of a major offensive operation. The attack on Japanese bases and ships in the Marshall and Gilbert Islands gives the United States for the first time some of the advantages of the offensive.

The Navy's communiqué describes the attack as a surprise, and henceforth the Japanese will have to do their share of wondering where the next blow will fall. Apparently none of the six islands involved was captured, but that is not necessarily the most important thing. The action served as reconnaissance, disclosing that no large enemy ships are in the area. It should facilitate plans for further attacks. Moreover destruction of "fleet auxiliaries" and air bases should lessen: first, their ability to strike at American communication lines to the East Indies, second, their ability to hold the islands.

"Fleet auxiliaries" usually means all the multitude of vessels designed to keep fighting ships in trim—with fuel, other supplies, repairs. Minelayers and minesweepers may be included. The Japanese are supposed to have developed "mother ships" which amount to floating bases, with the idea of moving them from island to island as needed. The Navy report says "many fleet auxiliaries were sunk, beached or damaged extensively." These ships may have been more important than Japan's shore installations, although she is believed to have a base of some size on Jaluit Island.

On Makin Island the Japanese can hardly have any extensive base, as the Gilberts were held by Britain until Dec. 7. Apparently the American plan will be to "roll up" the Japanese air and sea carpet from this area, beginning with the islands which will be hardest for Japan to supply or recapture. Initial operations may prove ticklish, since planes based on any island in a group have some advantages over ships and carriers. Wake and Midway have illustrated the advantage of being there first.

But if one base for planes and ships can be established in that area, then a concentration of American power there should make the cleaning out of the Gilberts and Marshalls only a matter of time. The United States also possesses fleet auxiliaries which can be moved up, island by island.

Pearl Harbor has always been considered a defensive base; it is too far from Japan or the places she has now occupied around the China Sea to give much help to ships attacking in that area. But it can serve as a base for attacks on the Marshalls, and they can become temporary bases at least for air and sea movements toward New Ireland, New Britain, and New Guinea. The attack just reported may be the opening gun in such a drive.

Carriageless Horses

If places like Vermont do not return immediately to horse-and-buggy days as a result of automobile tire shortages, it will not be because there are not enough horses. There is still one horse to every eight people in the Green Mountain State, according to latest studies. It's the buggy that can't be found in these one-time strongholds of Old Dobbin, except for a few rusty old wheels and some moldy leather cushions slung high among the cobweb-coated rafters of forgotten barn lofts.

Considering the rapid pace at which Vermont farmers have turned to mechanized equipment in recent years, it is surprising to learn that the State still harbors 46,000 horses within its hills or nearly half as many as at the peak of its "horse population" in 1894. And a horse commands an average price of about $130, or more than the cost of some mechanisms that still carry the designation "used car." As for carriages, the demand has suddenly assumed the dimensions of a boom. One Indiana carriage maker who had almost gone out of business now has orders for more than 500 buggies.

The buggy-manufacturing industry, however, would have difficulty expanding in these days of priorities, not to mention scarcity of craftsmen who would know a felloe from a whipsocket. Persons who think of going back to the horse-and-buggy days might do better to investigate the saddle market—if they believe they could stay on a horse. For the horseless carriage at least has produced a great many carriageless horses.

Parity Is Parity

Once there was a man who, when things were going badly, thought the world would be wonderful if only he could have a steady income instead of peaks and valleys. But then, when things turned fine and there seemed a prospect of making a rich haul, he forgot about his desire for stability and wanted all he could get.

The story is not limited in application to any one occupation or group. It is, however, being acted out just now by members of Congress in the United States who like to think of themselves as friends of the farmer. Members of the Senate Agriculture Committee are very disappointed in Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, because he does not apparently fall in with their plans for boosting farm prices well above the levels they once sought as giving the farm "parity" with industry.

This bloc wrote into the Price Control Act amendments requiring the administrator to get approval from the Secretary of Agriculture before he could fix any ceiling on the price of a farm commodity and forbidding him in any case to set a ceiling below 110 per cent of parity. Mr. Wickard, possibly after earnest discussion of the subject at the White House, has made it plain that he believes simple parity—not 110 per cent but 100 per cent—is the mark that should be aimed at in agricultural prices. To achieve this effect, his Department will sell Government-owned surpluses of corn, wheat, and cotton that were bought to support prices when markets were low.

This is fair and reasonable. If the parity theory is a sound one—and this newspaper has endorsed efforts to stabilize farm income and equalize it with that of industry—then the reasoning should apply to the protection of the consumer and taxpayer on the upswings of prices just as much as it applies to the protection of the farmer on the downswings. Unless this interpretation is adhered to, the public will have little interest in the plight of agriculture after this war.

The Chilean Election

The Chilean presidential election could hardly have been contested exclusively on questions of foreign policy. The connection between these questions and domestic problems was, however, recognized by the electorate to be very close. Many of the slogans around which voters rallied were international in character, being anti-Fascist or anti-Communist, anti-Hitler, or pro-authoritarian. Chileans appeared thoroughly aware that the world is divided into two camps, and that their choices in domestic affairs tended to place Chile nearer to one or the other of the great forces of world conflict.

Election of Juan Antonio Rios will be welcomed in democratic countries and elsewhere on the anti-Axis front. He had shown himself much less reserved than his opponent, General Carlos Ibanez, on the question of cooperation with the United States and other American republics against the Axis. Chile's new President-elect is known as a middle-of-the-roader, though he belongs to the more liberal half of Chilean society, and was able to rally the support of the Communists to his cause.

General Ibanez, on the other hand, had the misfortune of being supported by militant pro-Axis groups, association with whom apparently does a statesman no good in Chile these days. He himself has a record of dictatorship from his incompleted tenure as President between 1927 and 1931, though this alone might not ordinarily be damaging to a candidate in a South American country.

The outcome of the Chilean campaign has encouraged the hope outside Chile that that country will now break off diplomatic relations with Axis Powers, and leave Argentina the sole Government outside the American anti-Axis front. In any event, the election shows anti-Axis winds blowing ever stronger throughout the New World.

D. N. B., official German news agency, says the presence of American troops in Northern Ireland is due to "the love for traveling." But for real love of traveling don't the globe-circling German "tourists" hold the record?

The priorities ban on shotgun and "sporting" rifle ammunition is a break for the ducks, deer, and quail anyhow.

One industry which could well shut down for the duration is the rumor factory.

Our Readers Say—

Boomerang War Supplies

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some three or four years ago, two Chinese educators passed through this city en route to their home land, to help organize the work of education in that country and, at the same time, endeavor to keep up the morale of the people. Although their visits were some weeks apart, they both emphasized the point that if Canada and the United States were to cease sending war materials to Japan, the war would have to be stopped for lack of supplies.

One of them said that the Chinese had discovered how to make gunpowder, but had used it only for celebrations and displays. They allowed the process to fall into the hands of the Japanese, and were now getting back the result out of the muzzles of their guns. Both speakers said that if Canada and the United States continued to send war materials to Japan, they also, sooner or later, would get them back out of the guns of the enemy. When the news came through that Pearl Harbor had been bombed, and that our Canadian soldiers had been trapped in Hong Kong, the above prediction came to mind, and it is now being fulfilled to the letter. "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." (Gal. 6:7.)

Winnipeg, Manitoba — EDWARD GILBERT

"Ability to Carry Huge Debts"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor appeared an article under the heading, "Ability to Carry Huge U. S. Debt Seen by Expert," in which Prof. Alvin H. Hansen, of Harvard, reported as saying the load can be carried all right as long as there is an expanding economy.

The Roman Empire fell because the people revolted or threw up their hands at trying to pay the heavy tax burden. Today the United States is fast approaching a fiscal position similar to that which beset Rome.

Professor Hansen and all the financial theorists cannot make the wherewithal to pay taxes grow on bushes. They seem to forget that beside the taxes to carry this huge Federal debt, there are State, county, municipal, school, township, road, poor, pension, unemployment and sales taxes which the people must pay, to say nothing of a sinking fund to liquidate all these debts. Here in Pennsylvania real estate values are extremely low today because of the excessive tax burden which real estate is carrying. Much property has already gone back to the State because of the nonpayment of taxes.

Instead of the wildest kind of extravagance it would seem we should be prayerfully using wisdom and economy in the present situation and endeavoring as far as possible to budget as we go along.

New Castle, Pa. — GEORGE W. FERVER

"Jeannie Finds Her Place"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article, "Jeannie Finds Her Place," in The Christian Science Monitor, struck a chord that will not be silenced.

Unlike the author of the article, I am unreservedly at ease with these companions, especially high-strung, lovely collies like Jeannie Cyclone, and so can answer some of the puzzled questions voiced in the article.

How does one talk to a dog? Confidentially. They love that. Or humorously. You can joke with a dog. How they can smile—with their eyes, their tail, their whole body, sometimes even with their lips. Jeannie Cyclone's mistress certainly is right in her intuition that Jeannie needs to be played with. Every collie does, for they are among the gayest as well as the most sensitive of the canine tribe. Perhaps she is also right in feeling that someone else should fill the office of playmate, for a game with a collie is no mild matter. It is an out-and-out romp.

The description of Jeannie recalls another collie, as high-bred and beautiful as she, whose delight was to be pursued when he picked up some worthless object. He would stand, the picture of impish mischief, with an old cabbage stalk in his mouth, let me come close enough almost to touch it, then bound away while I pursued, crying out: "Give that celestially beautiful object to me!" One day I strolled out into the yard and remarked: "Celestially beautiful object, Hector." Immediately he got the cabbage stalk and laid it at my feet.

Which incidentally throws further light on the question: how to talk to a dog. Don't say anything you would like to feel sure he won't understand. — ANNA PRESTON

Clarkson, Ontario

In the C. P. S. Camps

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since Dec. 7, 1941, I have become a steady reader of the Monitor, because I find that it presents news in a calm, uncolored manner.

Still, there was one little thing that troubled me in reading a recent issue of the Monitor. In the otherwise very interesting article describing the Civilian Public Service Camps or Conscientious Objector Camps as they are commonly known, your correspondent stated: "Nor are the conscientious objectors all Communists." This might lead one to believe that a majority or even part of the conscientious objectors are Communists. But how any Communist or follower of the Communist Party line can be an objector to the present war, or in that matter, any war (unless the Kremlin directs it), is beyond my understanding. The truth is that there are no Communists in the C. P. S. camps at the present time: (1) Because the Party line is now all out for national defense. (2) Because all Communists under the direction of the Party headquarters in Moscow now find it advisable to urge a popular front with Great Britain and the United States.

There are a number of Socialists in the various camps throughout the country but to tie in these young men with Communists is not accurate. — NORMAN TUBIASH

Roxbury, Mass.

After the Horse Loses His Shoes—

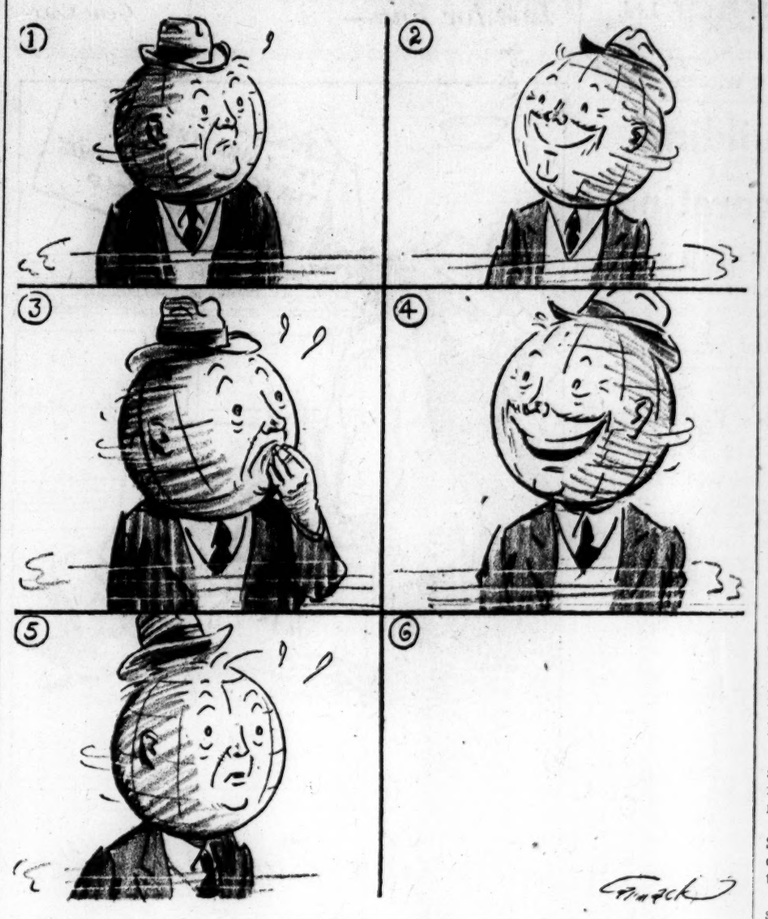
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Now that the Government has set up a tire conservation administration, maybe with a little persuasion it will add a rider requiring that the necessary steps be taken to rid the streets and highways of nails, glass and miscellaneous débris, in order to conserve such tires as are issued.

Lake Worth, Fla. — A. L. GUENTHER

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The North African Campaign



Church, State—and School Bus

Following is an extract from a decision by the Supreme Court of Oklahoma—in the case of Gurney et al v. Ferguson et al, decided December 2—which answers the proposal advanced in several States that free school bus service should be extended to children attending parochial schools.

It is here sought to compel the school district officials . . . by use of the public school bus and at the expense of the public school funds, to transport certain pupils on their way to and from a certain admittedly parochial school for the purpose of attending such school.

We examine the law to determine whether the trial court erred in its conclusions that the legislative act is violative of Section 5, Article 2, of the Oklahoma Constitution. Such constitutional provision is quoted as follows:

> No public money or property shall ever be appropriated, applied, donated, or used, directly or indirectly, for the use, benefit, or support of any sect, church, denomination, or system of religion, or for the use, benefit or support of any priest, preacher, minister, or other religious teacher or dignitary, or sectarian institution as such.

Plaintiffs in error base a goodly portion of their argument upon the premise that the above-quoted provision of our Constitution says nothing about schools. . . . It seems to us that it would be commonly understood that the term "sectarian institution" includes a school or institution of learning which is owned and controlled by a church and which is avowedly maintained and conducted so that the children of parents of that particular faith would be taught in that school the religious tenets of the church. . . . It is provided in Section 5, Article 1, of the Constitution that the schools which the State is authorized and directed to establish and maintain shall be "free from sectarian control." We feel there is no doubt that Section 5, Article 2, supra, prohibits the use of public money or property for sectarian or parochial schools.

* * *

It is urged that the present legislative act does not result in the use of public funds for the benefit or support of this sectarian institution or school "as such"; that such benefit as flows from these acts accrues to the benefit of the individual child or to a group of children as distinguished from the school as an organization. That argument is not impressive. A similar argument was said to be "utterly without substance" in Judd v. Board of Education (278 N. Y. 200, 15 N. E. 2d 576). It is true this use of public money and property aids the child, but it is no less true that practically every proper expenditure for school purposes aids the child. We are convinced that this expenditure, in its broad and true sense and as commonly understood, is an expenditure in furtherance of the constitutional duty or function of maintaining schools as organizations or institutions. The State has no authority to maintain a sectarian school. Surely the expenditure of public funds for the erection of school buildings, the purchasing and equipping and the upkeep of same; the payment of teachers, and for other proper related purposes is expenditure made for schools as such. Yet the same argument is equally applicable to those expenditures as to the present one.

If the cost of the school bus and the maintenance and operation thereof was not in aid of the public schools, then expenditures therefor out of the school funds would be unauthorized and illegal. Yet, we assume it is now acquiesced in by all that such expenditures are properly in aid of the public schools and are authorized and legal expenditures. If the maintenance and operation of the bus and the transportation of pupils is in aid of the public schools, then it would seem necessarily to follow that when pupils of a parochial school are transported such service would likewise be in aid of that school.

* * *

The appropriation and directed use of public funds in transportation of public school children is openly in direct aid to public schools "as such." When such aid is purported to be extended to a sectarian school, there is, in our judgment, a clear violation of the above-quoted provisions of our Constitution. . . .

The brief for plaintiffs in error emphasizes the wholesomeness of the rule and policy of separation of the church and the state, and the necessity for the churches to continue to be free of any state control, leaving the churches and all their institutions to function and operate under church control exclusively. We agree. In that connection we must not overlook the fact that, if the Legislature may directly or indirectly aid or support sectarian or denominational schools with public funds, then it would be a short step forward at another session to increase such aid, and only another short step to some regulation and at least partial control of such schools by successive legislative enactment. From partial control to an effort at complete control might well be the expected development. The first step in any such direction should be promptly halted, and is effectively halted, and is permanently barred by our Constitution.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

The American Cause

Is the whole world expected to acquiesce in principles which entirely subvert the independence of nations? On the basis of this independence has been reared the beautiful fabric of international law. On this principle, the great commonwealth of civilized States has been hitherto upheld. There have been occasional departures or violations, and always disastrous, but, in general, the harmony of the system has been wonderfully preserved.

What is it to us, it may be asked, upon what principles, or what pretenses, the European governments assert a right of interfering in the affairs of their neighbors?

I think it is a sufficient answer to this to say that we are one of the nations of the earth; that we have an interest, therefore, in the preservation of that system of national law and national intercourse which has heretofore subsisted, so beneficially for all. Our system of government, it should also be remembered, is throughout founded on principles utterly hostile to the new code.—DANIEL WEBSTER (1782-1852).

The Wide Horizon

Mr. Churchill's Day

By Barbara Ellis Browne

LONDON

Can it really be a crisis for Mr. Churchill?

The benches are by no means full. It is nearly luncheon time and the general atmosphere of the House is like that of a Chinese theater, with its curtain already up, and stagehands and actors wandering aimlessly about.

Can it be that this is the vital debate for which the whole English-speaking world is waiting . . . a debate in which a quiet sentence might, at any moment, burst like a dynamo into headline type?

A rather dull speech is in progress. Members are coming in quietly with a little bow to the speaker, and then up the broad, red-carpeted space to make a living background upon the tiered benches.

* * *

But suddenly the atmosphere is changed. The door on the right-hand gallery opens and Mrs. Churchill enters. She is very white and striking, wearing black with a blue fox stole. She leans forward and looks down to see if the Prime Minister is in his place.

Everyone is listening now. There is no real feeling of division in the atmosphere. It is as though the Nation's assessment of the situation is borne up in the House. Mr. Churchill is one of the few who foresaw this war and said so, whereas many of his opponents today were among those who did not foresee and who refused to prepare against it. The public choice rests upon the man whose judgment was sound.

And here he is! He talks quietly, with that strength behind each word which comes from its having been chosen because it represents his honest conviction.

He speaks, he says, of two things: United States troops now in Britain and what their coming means, and the question of two ships, the Prince of Wales and the Repulse.

He is encouraged by the first, and straightspoken about the second. When, in beginning, he speaks of Britain as though it were to him the only country in the world today and in times like these, where Government could be exposed to such test, one can almost feel that having survived it, democracy here will have one growing pain the less. Surely it is almost come "of age."

But it's the closing words before the vote of confidence that stir you, not with any fluttering emotion—for Mr. Churchill isn't like that—but with a sort of satisfied conviction that is so much more. They might well be adopted as a motto of democracy: "Let every man act according to his heart and conscience."

* * *

And then that famous head, which was all the eye could see of him, is gone and the House pours down from the benches and forms a column moving towards the door on the "Government" side of the House for a vote. A few abstainers resolutely cling to their seats. Major Randolph Churchill, in uniform, comes down from where he was sitting near Mrs. Churchill's gallery and speaks to his father. Together they follow the crowd for a few moments—it moves very slowly—and as they come opposite Mrs. Churchill, the Prime Minister makes a little gesture to her with his hand, which she returns quietly. Two people talk to him. They all sit down on a near-by bench.

Long-haired, dark-skinned Mr. James Maxton, Independent Labor member from Glasgow, is talking to a couple of people now. He alone, the woman behind me says, will go out the Opposition door. The crowd is getting thinner at the Government door. Hurry up, Mr. Maxton, or you'll be too late to register your opposition. At last he goes, lingering as long as possible to speak to a man at a desk by the door.

Then it is proclaimed that the doors are closed. A few moments later four men advance and bow to the Speaker and announce that the votes are 464 of confidence in Government, to one against it.

As I go down the corridors, the bobbies are hobnobbing together here and there.

"Ol' Jimmie Maxton again was it?" I hear them say to each other behind their hands. And they laugh.

Another day in Parliament has passed. And so a great day is over.

Mirror of World Opinion

No Delinquent Children

There is no such thing as a delinquent child. Fundamentally, all children are good and they only need an opportunity to prove it.—LOUIS LANGAN, Publicity Agent for Girlstown, as quoted in *The Courier-Journal*, Louisville, Ky.

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